

JANUA LINGUARUM

RESERATA:

SIVE

Omniū Scientiarum & Linguarum

SEMINARIUM:

ID EST

Compendiosa Latinam & Anglicam, aliasque
linguas, & artium etiam fundamenta
addiscendi methodus.

Auctore Cl. Viro J. A. COMENIO.

THE ENTRY-DOORE OF LANGUAGES UNLOCKED:

OR A SEED-PLANT of all Arts and Tongues:
containing a ready way to learne the Latin
and English Tongue.

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AD
LECTORES ERUDITOS
PRÆFATIO.



Omnium Scholis non satis fuisse verum & genuinum
linguæ tradendi modum hæcenus, res ipsa loquitur.
Confeneſcebant plerique, qui ſe dederant literis, circa
vocabula. Soli latine linguæ decem & plures anni tri-
buebantur; imò tota ætas tardiffimo, coque exili &
operæ pretium non reſpondente proſectû. Queſti id ſuas
jampridem viri magni, Vives, Eraſmus, Siuſmius,
Friſchlinus, Dornavius, alii; quorum ſatis luculente de eâ re proſtant
querelæ, non item radicitis malis tollentia remedia. Ideo excellentiora
ingenia Scaligerorum, Lipſiorum &c. vulgari illi inſolenter triti
via relictâ, per detroſos quoſdam directiores tamen tramites, ad linguarum
& ſcientiarum ſaſtigia feliciter enixi ſunt. Verum enim verò pauci illi
reſtigia ſua quâ ſequendi eſſent, commonſtrant: nec cuiusvis eſt propriè
indogine inſueta tentare, aut (quod aium) naſe ſine cortice. Quo ſuctum,
ut ſcholæ ataxis ſuas (quidquid ſeculi felicitaſem & literarum lucem
jaſt. iriat) majori ex parte retinuerint hæcenus. Diſtinebatur nimirum,
inò diſtendebatur juvenis, præceptionibus Grammaticis inſanità pro-
lixis, perplexis, obſcuris, majorem partem inutilibus, annis aliquat: hæc
prima crux. Tum per coſdem annos eſſareſcebatur vocabulis rerum ſine rebus;
id eſt, nec res, vocibus illis exprimende (quo facilius, firmius, & eviden-
tiori cum utilitate impreſſio fieret) monſtrabantur, nec ſocum juncturae,
cuius lingua propria, oſtendebantur: maniſeſto utrinque errore. Voces e-
nim, quia rerum ſigna ſunt, his ignoratis quid ſignificabant? Noſcerit puer
millies millena vocabula recitare, ſi rebus applicare non noſcit, quomodo
apparatus iſte uſum habiturus eſt? E ſolis etiam ſeparatis vocabulis ora-
tionem exurgere poſſe qui ſperat, idem ſperet arcuam in manipulos colli-
gari poſſe, aut è cemento murum erigi abſque calce. E vocabulariis igi-
tur & Diſtionariis Lingue Latine ſtudium nimis eſt impeditum. Sed
moderè animadverſum incommendis putantur auctores boni, magarum con-
ſilio virorum in Scholis introducti: Terentius, Plautus, Cicero, Vi-
gilius, Horatius, &c. tum quia cum linguæ cognitione, variarum ſimul
rerum notitia inde acquiritur, cum quia caſtiſſima Romani ſermonis pu-
ritas

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vitas ex antiquis illis scripturis, tanquam ex vero fonte, securissimè hauriri possit. At vero insti unum hoc, ut plausibile, ita maxime incommodum est. Primo enim tot Authores, quot requiruntur, comparare, cujusvis fortunæ non permittit. Deinde ad horum Autorum (plurimque fidelissimorum) quàm pro puritate capiti, & à nostro usu aliena tractantium) tam casta volumina jaccatum emulgere, est Cymbam exigua luvie cupientem lacerare, in Occidentis vastum & æternis jactandis erroribus, & abforbendam fluctibus, vel certe sine ulla fructu reddendam littori propellere. Ad hæc si maxime quis omnes illos perperiet, reperiet tamen se finem sciam (sufficiat enim videlicet lingue cognitionem) non assequutum, quia Authores illi materias omnes non tractant; & si tractassent omnes illorum temporum, nostras tamen nec nosse nec tractare poterant: ut necessariò tandem ali plures, antiqui & recentiores (rei nimirum Herbarie, Metallice, Rustice, Militaris, Architectonica, &c. scriptores quos in sui Nomenclatoris prefatione recenset Frisiblinus) adjungendi, legendi, & relegendi forent: quibus certe cumulandis non facile reperiretur finis. Denique, si quis lingue discenda gratia tot transvolar annos, equando ad realia veniet? Quando famoris Philosophicæ cognitione imbuetur animum? Quando in sacrosanctæ Theologicæ alta introbit? vel Medicorum arcana perquirat? vel juris antiquorum volumina reuertat? Quando ad finem studiorum perveniet? & quod magis, quando tam anxie quæsitæ eruditionis prædium in Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ bonum exercebit? certe vel (propter vite hujus brevitate) minuatam, & si admodum, sentietque etiam preparatoribus vite consumptam esse. Omnium itaque votis optandum erat, Epitomen al quam lingue totius ita confici, ut omnes quotquot habet voces & phrasas, in unum redactæ corpus, brevi semper spatio laboreque exiguo percipere, facili, faciundum, tutum, ad reales Authores transitum præstent. Vix enim D. Isaacus Habeechi scripsit sed quid mirum proleat quidam ad Dictionaria trahit. Quam admodum, inquit, multo facilius est vili dignoscere omnia animalia, visitando arcam Noë, continentem ex omni genere bina selecta, quàm peragrandi totum terrarum orbem, donec casu in aliquod animal quis incidisset: eadem prorsus ratione, multo facilius omnia vocabula addiscentur ex Epitome lingue, in qua fundamenta omnium continentur, quàm audiendo, loquendo, legendo, donec casu in tot vocabula quis incidat. Annuadixit id paucis abhinc annis è Jesuitis non nemo qui uno fasce complexus linguam Latinam totam, vulgavit (sub titulo Collegii Hybernici Salinanticæ Hispaniarum) Januam Linguarum Latine & Hispanicæ: ubi sententiarum duodecim centuriis comprehensæ sunt omnia usitatiores latine lingue vocabula, eoque modo disticta, ut nullum eorum (exceptis particulis, sum, ex, in, &c.) semel positum recurret, unum quodq; tamen in debita constructione, & phrasi decem audiat.

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Hæc inventio quam primum Anglis visa fuit, approbata, commentata, & loqueli Anglicanæ aucta, atque Anno 1615. typis vulgata fuit. Quam bicinio post D. Isaacus Habrecht Argentineus, Germanus, Gallicæ lingue adfectione auxit, & ibidem quadrilinguam edidit: in Germaniamq; retransmisit, Germanicam quoque adjuvare revisionem, miræ eam linguas docendi & discendi rationem commendans. Compendiosissimam enim, cernissimam, utilissimam, & nunquam satis laudatam appellat. Cujus rei suffragatores reperiri facile multos. Nam & typis, & variis Germaniæ locis edita est, & distracta ætate & in Scholas quædam non incelebres introducta, & Anno 1629. octiliis suis luci exposita.

Hæc cum ad meas quoque venisset manus, ætate & ingenti cum congratulatione semel & iterum perlegi, impense jucunditi gratulans, quod certiora indices inbecillitatis subsidia Divino munere concedantur. Verum passulo post, attentius eam cum scopo suo conferens, dubitare cupi, num præstaret quod promittit: tentat, quo accuratior cum judicio lectio deprehendi, jure tunc tum tueri non possit. Quod verò & absque invidia dici, inde palam faciam, quid Janus non præstet usum.

Janua enim domus, annon foris adventantes intronitit? Ita sancti. Hæc autem Patrum Hybernorum Januarius, in Latinitatem additione introducendis aut parum aut nihil confert. Triplici id evincitur ratione. Primo et primi, nonnulla Verbum pars, quæ quotidianis requiritur usus, hic desideratur: è contra insolentia multa, tyrannum captum & usum excedentia, deponuntur. Quam ob causam recte nonnulli judicant Jesuiticam hanc Januam non tam ad instituendos linguarum tyrones, quam ad explorandos aliquosque progressorum, imprimis autem Sciorum, in latina lingua profectus adhiberi posse. Isti, e vero ratione non Janus, sed Possici, obtineat nomen. Alium desidero, quod cum singule Voces non nisi semel ponuntur, etiam pot ferre & componere (quarum Latina lingua bene multum habet, in & idiomata cetera) non nisi semel. Quomodo igitur ab hac linguarum Janua in Authorem lectionem mittitur (is enim Janus scopus) Latinitatis tyro, qui tot vocum alias atque alias significationes ignorabit? Et verò (quod tertio, & quod deo potissimum desidero) posset saltem unamquamque vocem in principali, id est, primo, simplici, nativeque suo significatu, reliqua inde sagax ingenium odoraretur facilius. Factum autem id non est. Pleaque voces translatè usurpantur, Metaphorice, Metonymice, ut Synecdochice: utpote cum sententiarum elegantiam peribique copulati Avor. Tacebo multarum sententiarum insimilitudinem, quæ neq; moribus neq; constructioni ulli præbent usum, dissensum nullum habent, ut ipse verba quomodo inter se concenterint, mirari queant. (Exempli gratia, 360. Artifici comp des impinguntur sue. 623. Vadem in ergastulo clam confectum compier. 733. Occasus domini attingit finem. 953. Has

P R A E F A T I O.

ditionum telas posthumus novit, &c. & similes.)

Sed quia Patres isti tale hoc totius linguae compendium primi tentarunt, quod inventum est grate agnoscimus; quod erratum, condonamus benigne. Et quia inventis addere, ut & unus inventi occasione invenire aliud, non aequè difficile; quidni aliquid Plus ultra moliamur? Suavis id certò doctissimus, & de Scholis perquam meritis Vir D. Rhenius, ut si quibus nostrorum sorte plus otii suppetit, aliquid accuratius effingendi non detre-
tarent laborem. Sed admoisse aliquem manum nondum constat. Quo factum, ut ego è postremis licet minimus experiri, & quod ibi desideraba-
m, suppletum ire animum induxerim. Non certè ulli ingenii aut erudi-
tioni (cujus mihi umbram vix esse & ultro agnosca & deploro) fidu-
ciii, nec quod nimis oïo abundarem, sed unico Juventutis commoda
promovendi desiderio promo us. Quid autem hic vel praestiterim, vel pre-
stare voluerim, silentio praerecundum non est; sed ut Tyronum informati-
oni, ita Eruditum censuræ exponendum. 1. Principio, quia mihi inter
immoas didacticæ leges hæc est, ut Intellectus & Lingua parallele de-
currant semper, & quantum quis rerum apprehendit, tantum eloqui con-
suescat, (nam qui intelligit quod exprimere nequit, à muta statua quid
differt? dare autem sine mente sonos, psittacorum est;) necessario faci-
endum putavi, ut rerum ipsa universitas per classes certas, ad pueriliæ car-
tum, digereretur, eoque modo id quod sermone exprimeretur, sum est, (Res ipsæ)
imaginativæ parti primùm imprimeretur. Factum itaque est, & enati
sunt mihi centum communissimi rerum tituli. 2. Proxima inde cura fuit,
evolvendo lexica usitatiores seligere, & ad exprimendas res, quibus signifi-
candis vel primùm inventa, vel post adhibita fuerunt, ita digerere, ut ni-
hil necessarium omitteretur, nihil nisi suo loco quaerendum relinqueretur.
Redacta igitur sunt circiter 3000. vocabula in periodos mille, quas pri-
mum breviores, & non nisi unimembres, post longiores & plurimembres
formavi.

Quia verò Cicronis testimonio didicimus, Multum referre pueros
à primis statim annis, ad proprietatem vocabulorum adfuerit; Prop-
ria autem vocabula sunt (ut Aug. l. 2. de doctrina c. 10. inquit) cum
his ipsi rebus significandis adhibentur, propter quas inventa sunt:
Anxiè prorsus in id elaboratum est, ut pro primo puerorum conceptu omnes
voces proprio & nativo significatu existerent, exceptis paucis, quæ vel pro-
prium amisisse usumprehenduntur, vel propria Latina, quibus vernacu-
la exprimerentur (ad hanc enim respiciens fuit perpetuus decretum).

3. His positis metis, juxta & Hybernorum secutus Januam, non nisi se-
mel quamlibet posui vocem, Homonymis exceptis, quorum si diversa signifi-
catio exprimenda fuit diversis locis (in diversa nempe materia) omnino
repetenda fuerunt. De connexivis particulis, (& sed, quia, omnis, &c.)
nemo spero litem movebit.

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4. *Synonymia* & contraria plerumq; juxta invicem posui, atque ita ordinavi, ut alterum alterius genuinum recludat sensum. Eorum tamen synonymorum, quæ eandem proisus rem significant, nec vernaculè nisi una voce redduntur, alterum parenthesi quadrata & diversis literis inclusum apposui: ut periodo 40. *Luciferum* [*Phosphorum*.] p. 155. *Helenium* [*Inuls*.] p. 581. *Sapone* [*Smegmate*.] &c.

5. Et ut Grammatica quoq; subsidium haberet, ita vocum connexionem institui, ut non solum syntactica constructio, sicuti à vernaculâ recedit, sed & Etymologicum aliquod accedens (Genus, Declinatio, Conjugatio, &c.) innueretur. Exempli gratia; E periodo 169. (*Haleces salitas nobis afferunt*) facile puer halecem g.f. esse meminerit. E periodo 420. (*quis iis vescatur?*) Vesci non Acusativo, sed Ablativo jungi, observabit, &c. 6. Vernaculam Latinæ ita aptavimus, ut non solum utriusque omnia themata cum potioribus derivatis & compositis, quoad fieri poterit, nativo sensu extaren; sed & surgentes inde tropi postmodum, veluti face adhibita, ulro quænam intelligi. Scorsim autem vernaculâ textum primâ hæc vice (quæ non omnibus, quorum judicia exploratum nunc intra, usui esse posset) excludi curavimus.

7. Indeculam vocum Latinarum, ut Patres Hyberni fecerunt, etiam adjunximus, idem sacuri impofterum in vernaculis linguis. Ut & grandioris operæ & majoris usus, molimur, **LEXICON ETYMOLOGICACUM**, quod appellationum omnium rationes reddat, tum origines ipsarum thematum (sive ex Latinis, sive & Græcis Hebræisque fontibus) detegendo, tum derivatorum seriem, novâ, succinctâ, facili ratione, ob oculos pandendo. Adituri quoque phraseologiam brevem & accuratam tractatum item de Homonymis, Paronymis & Synonymis, utilissimum: & denique Grammaticam ad compendiosam facilitatem, celeremq; praxin, ex veris naturalis didacticæ legibus concinnatam: adeoque didacticæ ipsius pro docentibus & discipulis Synopsis. Quæ omnia uno comprehensa volumine, thesauriolum quendam primæ scholasticæ eruditionis representare possent.

Habituri itaq; idemur **JANUAM LINGUARUM** solidis (verum ipsarum) postibus bene firmatam, volubilibus (Lexici) cardinibus expedite apertilem, presentaneâ (Grammaticæ) clave promptè referabilem; tandem inquam habituri, quædiu non ab excellentioribus ingentis, consummatius aliquid subministratum fuerit. De quo ut nihil dubitem, sciunt non tam Glaumii & Glaumianorum magnifica illi Orbis nota, promissa (de quibus re ipsa nihil dum constat) quàm servidus ille meliorum in erudendis didacticæ fundamentis ardor & emulatio. Quin imò ipse jam exquisitiora his video: quia tamen in eis concinnandis totum prope ætæ ænium (quis facile credat tantillam operam tantum constituisse?) consumsum est, nec demolendis funditus & construendis ab integro ædum.

PRÆFATIO.

tit, et quæ jam adornata sunt facie luci exponere placeat: si non aliis se
certe ut aliquis uberiori ingenio & doctrinâ instructus, vel ab his no-
erit accepto stimulo, plus aliquid audeat. No-um itaq; iterum contu-
adum, non am fregisse glaciem satis esto.

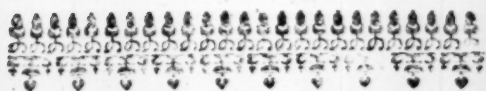
Usum autem est Seminarii potius insignire nomine epistolam hanc, quæ
Rerum & Sermonis par hic circa illudque cunctæ præsentiam, ut & con-
sum rerum ebor, distinctionis aliquam lucem in sapientiæ tyronem o-
tis nanciscatur, & Vocum Phrasiumque infundat congeriet, ceræ subter-
namus radices: cog, modo primi & secundæ mentales totius Ercutionis, Mo-
rum & Pietatis formetur conceptus. Hoc inquam scopus fuit: quæni-
zisse tantum abest ut gloriæ, ut primus etiam defectus a proferam & con-
fitear. Venia autem apud cordatos spernari solet. Horatius, Opere in magno
(etiam parvo, minutiarum pleno) fas esse obrepere somnum, autumans.
Et vero quid inquam simul effugerit & mæculat?

Quæ de causâ Typographi rogator & monitor volumus, ne si cui necesse
libellum alluiscat, id auctoribus inconsultis præsumat: futurum enim
speramus, ut limatius reddatur propediem epistolam, adjuvantiq; illi quoque
sumimus, nitidius prodeat.

Interim vero utinam aliquis eximio doctus, Latineq; lingue peritus,
exorari queat, ut hæc eadem vel simili methodo, castæque materias plenius
pertractare, Clarescentiq; auctorum phrasibus non ipsa amplius propriis
solum, sed eleganter insuper & utriusque omnia eloqui, docere vellet: Ita
erit ut amantissimum Itineris rerum, pueriq; Litterarum Traditi-
um, collectumq; prelosum Scholasticæ eruditionis Theaurum facilius
studiosa habeat.

Faxit Deus, ut omnes audeamus aliquid publici boni re-
scribere in exilio, 4. Martii Anno 1631.

J. A. Comenius.



TO THE READER.



He term of life is *short*, the way to art is long: yea as *sin* and *disorder* may help to *shorten* that vitall thread, which nature (left to her selfe) would spin out to a farther length: so *ignorance* and *folly* doe help to *lengthen* that way to art, which wisdom and method might make far more compendious. No marvell then, if our progresse be so slow, when we toyle so much to remove or overleap these blocks, which we our selves have laid in our owne path. No marvell if it be so long before we can reach the *path* of matter, when so much time is mispent in the *dark* of words: yea when the only study of the *Latin* tongue (whose highest prement is to be but the *Master*, *uncommon*, and the common carrier between the learned) drames up above a quarter of a competent age: and is so large a space be waited in the *invention* of a nicet *triviale*; how many ages will be requisite to the *perfection* of a *scholar*. * Some indeede there have bin of a more *forward* *flamin*, who striving to gaine cope these *perplexes* by venturing on a new discovery, have happily made their voyage in halfe the time. The reasons, why we do *magis curamus magis agere minus*, still wilder our selves in our own mazes, and plodde on in the beaten roade with so small successe, may all be reduced to this one; in that we take such pleasure *difficile est* to learn five things as should be learned otherwise, or such as are not worth the learning, but must be unlearned again: much like the *mystery* of *complicated*, the *corrupting* language, and other fooleries, which our gallants must needs in any case learne to *perfection* when they are young and vaine, and after learn to *forget* as, before they grow grave and wise. 1. To begin with our very *learning* and teaching to read, what *cheekes* and *chiding* (what *blowes* and *strokes*) must a child endure, to make him mispronounce what accurate

Hff.

* Scaliger,
Lipt. Drusius,
Sec.

To the Reader.

ourate diligence is used, to wean him from the true, ancient, *genuine* sound (which were *soonest* attainable) and enure him to a new, barbarous, *gotbiss* pronunciation, which yet is far *more intricate* and difficult? for, not to speak of the confusion of *vowels*, whose quantity (long or short) every cobbler might better discern *once* by the bare uttering of the word, then we can *now* with all our rules of *prosody*; certain it is that *Tully* and those ages, wherein this language flourished in its prime and purity, never sounded *e* but as the greek * *ε*, gas *γ*, *z* and *i* as *τι*: and how readily would a scholar decline *Lego, lejis, lejit, lejimur, lejitur, legunt? amicus, amiki, amico, &c. totus, toti-us, tot? pati-or, pateris, pati, patiendi? of lectum, lecti-o, nemo, nu-minis? But as wee go to work, what a coile have wee now, to begin *Lego*, but then *lejis, lejit, lejimur, lejitur*, yet not *lejiunt* but *legunt?* first *amikus*, next *amisi*, then *amiko, amikum*, then again *amise?* what pains are we at to mis-sound the rest, *pastus, pastor, pastendi, lectio* (or *lectio*) *nemminis &c.* what direction can here be given, without many exceptions, when we our selves sometime give *ti* its owne sound, even before a *†* vowel? Such *tricks* indeed seem but trifles to those that are overpast them: but none, I think, would plead for the continuance of this corruption, but some Jesuiticall patron of *equivocation*: for a letter double-toned is like a man double-tongued, a deceiver: for * if it giveth an uncertain noise, and hath not *Στασις* or *ἵππ* *ῥῆσις*, a distinct sound, who (but by a tedious circuit) can spell out the meaning of it? *Hic est usus literarum* (saith Quintil.) *ut custodiant voces, & velut depositum reddant legentibus: itaque id exprimere debent, quod dicturi sumus.* Nor is the cure of this error to be despair'd, if our University-professors and some of the eminent learned would dare to "begin. In vulgar tongues, the grosse of the mixt multitude must bear sway: but in the learned languages, which are exempted from popular use, the *learned*, if they will, may command. Some forreine nations do at this day exactly retaine the right sound; and who knows not, that the *Greek* pronunciation was far more and more generally corrupted; which yet by the endevours and courage of *†* some undaunted spirits, is now, even in despite of the great*

* And as
we and the
French sound
it.

† As in Italian,
Grisia, &c.

* 1 Cor. 14. 7.
8, 9.

cc. At least
let those
words regain
their ancient
sound, which
now by mis-
pronouncing
are confound-
ed with o-
thers as, cen-
sus, scena,
cedo, &c.
† H. Steph.
P. Ramus.
S. Th. Smith.
S. J. Cheek,
&c.

* oppo-

To the Reader.

* opposers, generally reformed? 2. After the difficulty
 of reading, what greater *put-back* than the affected per-
 plexity of grammatical precepts? since barbarism and
 superstition gat the upper hand (and never before)
 some have taken a great pride, in patching up the ve-
 ry rules of art into the fashion of a *babbling verse*; este-
 ming it a piece of more curious cunning to catch at
 number and measure, than to be exact in perspicuity and
 order. Now sure 'twas a merry world when the *Friars*
 ruled the roast, who ran mad upon this humour, and
 would never lin *riming* without all reason, insomuch
 that religion it selfe was turned to a matter of rime.
 But the *discent* of meeter hath often corrupted the
 plain-song of truth: for as this dotage blunted the edge
 of devotion, by tickling the ear and robbing the under-
 standing; so it hindred the course of learning, by stuf-
 fing the precepts of artes (which for children, especi-
 ally such as are unacquainted with the lawes of versifi-
 cation, cannot be too plain, short, and orderly) with much
 obscurity and confusion, many tautologies, and some
 grosse falsehoods. Indeed when the intellectual part hath
 fed upon a clear and distinct notion, a verse is not un-
 fit to strengthen the *retentive* faculty, and may serve
 sometimes to *trusse up* a confused heap of particulars in-
 to a portable pack: but to disguise the *principall rule*
 under the veil of poetry, is to teach them to dance,
 who as yet cannot *goe*; and proves (as painting to
 glasse) a means to darken the sense and overcast the
 clearer light with a needlesse cloud: which either put-
 teth both master and scholler to a double toile (in de-
 vesting the verse of his habit, and turning it first into
 prose, before it can be conceived) or doth but quicken
 the memory (in a preposterous manner) to *palter* over
 some words by rote without understanding; and yet
 cumbers it as much by enterlarding a multitude of im-
 pertinencies, which (were it not to botch up a tattered
 verse) might well be spared. 3. A third remora to a speedy
 return, is the multitude of those things, which are
 crowded perforce into a capacity, as yet incapable,
 and too strait to afford them all lodging: which being
 hardly able to take in a freight of meer necessities, may
 soon be overladen with the luggage of superfluities:

for

To the Reader.

* See the Preface to Lilies Grammar.

* The Latins have no article at all.

† The same is commonly observed in learning the Hebrew.

Cito discere & loqui Latine & scribere, qui promptè nomina declinare & verba conjugare discerint.

Lues Scholarum est, quod declinationes & conjugationes festinantius deserant, & optatæ citationis existant, ut pueri omnes regulas non intellegant, nec sine frustra percurrant, proutquam se autem explicare vel imitando accomodent, sicut Mulcaffer an experienced teacher, Prefat. to Caro Christi.

for though a *grammar* must be complete in its kind, and not defective in any thing pertinent to that art; yet *uncouth* words, fitter to be observed then used, may well be cast aside into the margin; and * all things, inserted into the *text* stand not there to be gotten by heart, but only to doe some speciall service upon extraordinary occasion. Why should those words, or indeed those *rules* or *exceptions*, be a perpetuall burthen to a childes memory, whereof he shall scarce have use twice in an age; and yet they breed not a greater inconvenience by their *cumber*, then by their *4. d* *farder*; when the teacher hath not so much discretion, as to *cull* out the most useful, and so to rank the rest, that what is learned first may serve as a step to mount up to that which followeth. If of the *optative*, *potentiall*, and *subjunctive* moods, a schollar never heare but of one, what misse shall hee have of the rest, more then of a mood *positive*, *affirmative*, *negative*, *disjunctive*, &c? what is the *keeping* of the *article* (as we * *mis-call* it) in the first declining of a *noun*, but (as *Vossius* truly tearmes it) *puerorum cansuetudo*? being onely the practice of the second concord (as is also our *conjugating* of the *pret. pres. tenses* &c. of verbs in *or*) and therefore to be reserved to the proper place, and not fit to be taught till they have made some proceedings in *Syntaxis*: for even things *usefull* become *cumbersome*, if *unseasonable*. The wit of man cannot devise a readier way to *speed* a child in his *progress*, then that which we find commended † in the preface prefixed to our ordinary *Grammar*; to wit, to begin first of all with *declensions* and *conjugations*; to make it his main and onely taske, to *decline* any kind of *noun* or *verb*, till he be most expert in both. Next, having run over the *principall* rules of *concord* and *construction*, and seen in what method they hang together, and *perceived* the use of them in the examples, presently to fall in hand with some Latin author; and as variety of *analysing* or *paraphrasing* shall give occa-

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tion of the use of other rules, so to turn to them by *book*, not plodding about them as the *main*, but thus by degrees bringing them in upon the *oy*. Which often application of the rule to sundry examples (in canvassing his authors Latin, and some practice of his own) will soon so fixe the *idea* of it in his fancy, that within a while his *experience* will be his rule, and the quintessence of his grammar printed in his owne brain: for the *tongue* doth but run riot, when the *wit* keeps not pace with it; and therefore as the master should labour, in teaching the rules or construing any author, to make him *perceive* what he speaks, to give some account of the *sense* and *meaning*, as well as the phrase: and (as capacity will bear) to sew in him the seeds of any commendable knowledge, and upon occasion of the *word*, to imprint in him the notion of the *thing*: so he can never too soone nor too often beat into him this generall *maxime*, that he *learns no more then hee understands*; that the end of his pains is not *words*, but *matter*; that the study of *triviall language*, is but a *preludium* and prologue to the study of deeper *arts*: and howsoever jabbering by meere *rote* may be winkt at for a time in a *meane* child, or where the apprehension is not over-nimble, yet to keepe him long at that stay, is not to make a *schollar*, but to teach a *parrot*; and under pretence of advancing him to the credit of a *Linguist*, degrade him indeed from being a *man*; enlarging the liberty of his *tongue*, but withall stopping him of the use of his *reason*.

5. But the heaviest *clog* to retard a students proficiency, is the *large circuit* of that vast and uncertain walke, which he must perambulate, before he can attain any reasonable acquaintance with the *Latin* tongue. *Dictionaries* indeed serve as store-houses to pack up all particular words; but being compiled in no other structure then an *alphabeticall* order; to *con* them by heart, were an endless labour; and by them alone to compose a speech, were to make ropes of sand. A farther helpe hath been in practice, since the last reviving of good literature, to wit the reading of choice and elegant authors. But to get all such, is

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over-chargeable; to peruse all exactly, is very tedious, if not impossible; and withall a wast of so much pretious time, that the gain (if it bee little more then words) will scarce bee able to weigh charges; and though it bee an excellent way to polish, yet not sufficient to perfect the very stile, nor able to furnish us with words for every subject. If many reall novelties bee now invented, which former ages knew not; why may not new words bee minted, as the analogy of the learned tongues give leave of expression? and since the aime of humanity is to wait upon divinity, how can the ancient Latin serve our turne to the full, seeing the glosse of it was lost and the purity corrupted, before ever it was applied to Christian use? unlesse any should affect the vein of Bembus, to call the holy Ghost *divine aura particulum*; or of that spruce Ciceronian, whom Erasmus fancieth (for feare of polluting his Tullianisme) to turne this divine sentence, *Christ the Word and Son of the Father*, according to the Prophets, being made man yeelded himselfe to death, redeemed his Church, and pacified the wrath of God, that being justified by faith and delivered from the tyranny of Satan, after death, wee might obtaine the kingdome of heaven: Thus, in old pure heathenish Latin: *Jovis opt. max. interpres ac filius, juxta votum responsi, hominis assumpti figurâ, diis manibus se dedit, concionem sive civitatem sive rempub. suam asseruit in libertatem, ac fulmen in capita nostra vibratum restinxit; in perisphone ad innocentiam reparati, & à speculante dominatu dimissi, quum satanas hinc evocavit, in decorum immortalium consortio verum summum posuimus.* Will any man beleieve, that Tully himself, if he were now to speak of such a subject, would ever use such purid expressions? and not rather frame his stile to such phrases, as are now enfranchised by modern use, and passe for current among the learned and most able in their severall professions: for the structure of a speech may bee truly Ciceronian (i.e. *masculine, sinewy, sprightly, pure*) notwithstanding the mixture of some words; which once were barbarous or not extant, but bred since upon emergent occasions; and by the necessity of after ages. The summe of this dispute riseth to this issue,

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issue, that since the common passage is so tedious and irksome, before a student can bee *matriculated* among the smatterers in *Latin*, it is therefore the readier and wiser way to saile by *compassse*, rather then to rove at *randome*: to take a shorter and nearer cut by the helpe of some *abstract*, which may be *epitome totius Latinismi*, then to travers so many volumes, for no other purpose but to learn *Latin*: better to peruse the world in a *map*, and measure the parts of it by a scale, rather then by sea to crosse the line and encircle the globe by navigation, only to know the compassse of the earth, and the situation of severall climates: better to view all creatures in *Noahs arke*, where they are shut up by payres and confined to a narrow walk, then to gad from land to land, till a man light on here one and there another at a venture, meerly out of a desire to see them all. The best attempt, as yet extant, to make this project feisible, is this *Janna* of *J. A. Comenius*, wherein 1. all *primitive* words, together with the chiefeft and most usuall derivatives and compounds, that make up the body of the *Latin* tongue, are so applied to their proper subject, for which they were intended, that the *matter* helps to hold in the *word*, and the word the *matter*; to which purpose *contraries* are so linkt and set acrosse in the same sentence, that the one serveth to cleer the naturall sense of the other. 2. Great care is taken to use words in their *originall primary* signification (which being well understood, the other that is *borrowed* and *tropicall* will easily be discerned) unless where the proper sense is grown out of date, and the translated sense more usuall: such words I meane, as are of *common use*; and that I call the *proper sense*, which either appears by an *evident etymologie* (resolving the word into the first materials, as they lye *callow* and newly hatcht in the *nest*) or which is *most frequented* by the common practice of the learned. But where the word is of *rarer use*, or the originall very *questionable*, or the thing it selfe obscure or of *meaner note*, there to call for exactnesse and propriety, or not to dare to apply to matters of our age such ancient terms as come *next* to them, if they be not *put* upon them, (and which, otherwise,

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* Some criticism hath been mis-spent, in discovery of such things, as for their meannesse, or unusefulness, or foulness, might better have been ranked up in obscurity.

* V. 6. 3. 733.
1390. &c.

† Marked thus, (2) (b) &c.
* Marked thus (* †) sometimes, but not always.

must stand aside like empty caskes without employment) or to make much adoe about every kitchen-terme, or workmans tooke, or some * worse subject: this were indeed a *Lybian curiosity*, and a taske fit for those that would joyn with *Damonian* in his retiring room. 3. The syntax of each sentence is so composed, that commonly it giveth some inkling of the gender, declension, or conjug. the word is of, or what case it governeth, or the like help to grammar: to which end I have often altered the case, number or gender; which, had it not been to further the aime of the author, might have passed as formerly. 4. (Setting aside verbs substantives, conjunctions, and the like particles, which must come often to combine loose words into some sense) the same word usually cometh but once: it twice or thrice, very seldome. Yet where the *Latin* hath divers significations so incoherent, that it is hard to desire any dependence of the one upon the other; or hath one sense being used single, another joyned in a phrase; or where the *Latin* wants a proper word to point out something which our *English* doth properly expresse: in these or the like cases, hee that is scrupulous of repeating the same word, shall find his superstition to run him perforce on a worse inconvenience; to wit, either oftentimes to speak non-sens. (as the Iesuites * *Janua* did) or sometimes to omit that which is fit to be inserted. Much it were to be wished, that Hee which could do so much in shadowing out the first draught, would himselfe polish it with his own pencil: for although I have attempted something this way (as may appeare in part in this edition) yet a little experience taught me, that none is fitter to finish the severall rooms, then he that first contrived the whole modell. Easie it is to spy out some few defects; but how to supply them without wronging the Authors intent, or transgressing the rules to which he hath confined his course, is a taske of more difficulty then at first it seems. Which made me more sparing in tampering with the text, (as being loath to *sceleris inmiscere in alienam missam*, unless I knew the owners mind) and rather bold with marginall annotations; some whereof tend to * explain what is obscure, some to * make out what is wanting.

The

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The translation strives not to render the Latin *ad verbum* (a task fitter to be left to the Masters care and the Scholars industry) but truly to expresse the *authors* meaning in such proper words and current phrases, as an *English* man will own: and therefore in some places I have been bold to change the Latin (although it was well before) only to have it comply the better with good English: and that, First, for the benefit of *strangers*; that looke what help the *originall* affords to the attainment of *Latin*, the same may *forreiners* that desire to learne our language, find in this *translation*; to wit, all our most usuall *anglicisms*, and the main body of our tongue comprised within the small bulk of this little treatise. 2. To enure a young scholar betimes to a right *proper* English strain; which is far more difficult, then to *bombast* an affected stile with exotick flaring phrases, or make it *stunt* with boisterous fustian language. It is meeke folly, to be curious and expert in *forrein* cunning, and be a stranger at home: and it should be the care of every teacher, as well to accustom a child betimes to the practice of good *English*, as of good *Latin*; our *mother-tongue* being likely (in the practice) to be most usefull, and being indeed as capable of any scholar-like impressions, and as pliable to any kind of elegancies, as any whatsoever. 3. By this means to direct a student to the readier expression of proper Latin: for he that in construing an author goeth to work only *verbatim*, and strains his own tongue so to jump with the Latin, that his very *English* is but a *Latinism* in English words; when after hee meets with the same sense in more passable English, and is to turn it into Latin; although he knows the word that would indeed serve his turn, yet having never met with it in that English habit, but in a *balder dresse*, hee is as far to seek, as if he had never seen that word before. Whereas he that observes the *idioms* peculiar to two languages, takes the right course to bee exact in the propriety of *both*. English termes, which sound near the Latin are of purpose put by, * that there might be room for other more proper and home-bred: because the *Latin* it self, if once known, will soon prompt a man with such *spurious* *English*, as (like a *Jesuite*) jets in a new English habit, but is for substance *Romish*. Words included in 2. of *misquadrati*

† See Heersee Anglo-Latinus.

* See Accope sack as are commonly used in a sense far different from their own original.

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quadrats] (whether in the originall or translation) are *synonima* to the word precedent, and may be used indifferently in the same signification.

These rudiments being thus laid, what advantage may hence rise to the furtherance of youth, and prevention of much need-lesse trouble, I leave to the witness of those that have had experience, and the triall of such as will put it in ure: not doubting but the *plot* it selfe will thrive, being thus far advanced, although the present *undertakers* faile of full performance. Free it is for every man to mislike what he pleaseth; provided that he himself commeth out with some device, which with as great probability of reason may more conduce to publike good.

JOH. ROBOOTHAM.

IT is thought most fitting, to print the Latin entirely by it selfe, and the English after it; that so they that will may have each bokend apart: whereby the translation may be made more usefull to the learner, then if it stood (as before) close along by the originall, as a continuall prompter too neer at hand.

The Vestibulum, which before was prefixed to the Janua, shall ere long be published by it self; as being a fitter book than any we have extant to serve as a Pueriles, to enter a child first into Latin.



In doctissimi ornatissimique Viri, J. A.

COMENII Januam.

Pande fores, reseraque tuas Heliconia rivas
Janua, Picridum Prodroma pande fores.
Quisquis ardet bisfidi superare cacumina clivi,
et educte carpet iter, quâ via recta patet.
Quem juroat, errorum spatium ambagibus; illum
Tramitis ambiguæ devius error agit:
Sisyphus agglomeret cyros, eademque revolvat
Saxa, sibi que suæ sit tibi causa moræ.
At studiosa cohors nova per compendia metans
auspice Te studio simpliciore petet.
Lætus ades (Tyro) nucleumque putamine deme:
Aggrediantur opus linguaque mentisque sumus.
Res animus variis, sibi debita pabula sumit:
Vocibus electis, pura loquela nitet.
Nil opus Oenotrios lasso pede cedere colles:
Hic Latium peragras, præcipit, æque viam.
Hæc tibi cassâ dabit Romanæ secula lingue:
Explicat Italicas parvula pyxis apes.
Coctæ nec obscuræ Drambe repetita palatium:
Apponent variis commata quæque dapes.
Multiplici studeat simili que superviat usque
Germinare luxurians Comenianus ager:
Pinguis feraxque solum, docilis quod tota coloni
Restituit fugum fertilitate beat:
Ingenium felix, quo Thespia Pæsele sacra
Cogni in angustum decus Apollo chorum.
Hæc Te Vitruvium loquax edala machina jactat:
At Faber adjutans ecce Parodus adest.
Consume queso homi, nec dedigneris opellam:
Moribus illa tuis obscuriora subest.
Quæ licet, Authoris legimus vestigia pressæ,
Scandimus Aonidum Te præcunte iugiter.

Da veniam, quoties in nostri idiomatis usum
Cogimus archetypum dissoluisse tuum.
Respuit externum vernacula lingua tenorem :
Orbita nec cunctis convenit una rotis.
Sin mea seculitas salrica violaverit artem,
Nec satis ad modicum congruat usque tuum ;
Siqua venusta perit genitrix gratia formae,
(Dum cupimus patrio consuluisse bono :)
Nulla tuam Artificis maculat labecula laudem ;
Ceditur in famulum (sit modo culpa) saba.

IOH. ROBOTHAMUS.



Qum JANUA *Jefferson*
LINGUARUM
RESERATA.

CAP. I. *Introitus.*

1. a Salve Lector amice.
2. Si rogas quid sit eruditum esse; responsum habes; nolle ^b rerum differentias, & posse unumquodque suo designare nomine.
3. Nihil ne præterea? Nil certè quidquam.
4. Totius eruditionis & doctrinæ fundamenta posuit, qui nomenclaturam nature & artis perdidicit.
5. Sed id difficile forsàn.
6. Est, si invitus feceris, aut præconceptâ opinione te ipsum terrueris.
7. Tandem, si quid asperitatis erit, initio erit.
8. Annon & literarum ductus puellis * primo intuitu mira portenta videntur?
9. Ast ubi paululum impenderint operæ, lusum esse animadvertunt.
10. Idem in omni re evenit, ut aspectu exteriori operosa appareat.
11. At si aggredieris, nihil est quod non cedat ac se subdat vel mediocri ingenio.
12. Qui cupit, capit omnia; etiam quæ primâ aggrissione captum superant.
13. Agedum itaque quisquis es, sperare ego te jubeo, desperare veto.
14. En, vide exiguum hoc opusculum.
15. Hic tamen velut in breviario universum mun-

a Salutatio in
primo con-
gressu.
b Ut res inter
se differunt.

* prima spe-
cie, fronte

Fama Linguarum reserata.

dum, Latinamque linguam ostendam.

16. Tenta quæso, evolve & edisce aliquot has pagellas.

17. Facto hoc, oculatum te ad omnia humanitatis studia reipsâ comperies.

CAP. 2. De ortu mundi.

18. **D**Eus omnia creavit ex nihilo.

19. Principiò enim expandit vastissimum spatium (ubi cælum & terra existunt.)

20. Et complevit id tenebrosâ quâdam & informi caligine.

21. Ex quâ, tanquam materiâ, figuravit creaturas corporeas, distinctas formas, & vestibis accidentibus variis, prout cujusque ideam intra se conceperat.

22. Implantavitq; cuiquam Naturam suam, id est, vim observandi modum generisq; suum & locum assignatum.

CAP. 3. De elementis.

23. **A**Nte omnia verò, confusum istud Chaos, juxta densitatis & raritatis gradus, in quatuor species separavit.

24. Tenuissimam subtilissimamque partem fecit lucidam & calidam, & appellavit ignem seu lucem.

25. Aliam iterum tenuem, pellucidam, & tepidam, dixit aërem.

26. Tertia portio fluida & frigida fuit Aqua:

27. Sub quâ mansit sedimentum crassum, Limus, seu terra.

28. Atque hæc sunt simplicia corpora, ex quibus composita [*mixta*] exurgunt.

29. Omnia enim reliqua ex his constant.

30. Quippe, ex iis generantur, iis nutriuntur, in eadem dum corrumpuntur, resolvuntur.

CAP. 4. De firmamento.

2 Firmamen-
to expanso.

31. **A**Stra sunt seu lampades in æthere suspensæ, Aquæ indefinenter ab ortu in occasum infra 24. horas circuncircâ rotatæ, super mundi axem polis [*verticibus, cardinibus*] immotis infixum volvuntur, ut lumine

Janua Linguarum reſerata.

raſine ſuo tenebras illuminent, curſu autem temporum
vices dimetiantur.

32. At ⁶ planetæ ſeptem, quiſque in ſuo ⁴ orbe, etiam
contrario motu nituntur in aduerſum, & ab occiduo ^{*} ho-
rizonte in eum contorquentur.

33. Infima eſt Luna; quæ, prout illuſtrem ſui [†] medie-
tatem exhibet, incrementa [*augmenta*] & decrementa
pati videtur, retardationeque ſua mentes efficit.

34. Sol revolutione ſua per medium ⁶ zodiaci ^{*} an-
nuâ, deſinit annos; [†] diurnâ dum oritur & occidit dies.

35. Ortum e ſus præcedit aurora & diluculum, quum
dieſcit & luceſcit.

36. Occaſum ſequitur [*exipit*] crepuſculum, quum
veſperafcit & nocteſcit.

37. Aſcendens ad noſtrum zenith facit ver; riſumq;
deſcendens, autumnum; & utrobique æquatorem inter-
ſecans facit æquinoctium per totum terrarum orbem.

38. ^{*} Imus dat brumam, orditurque hyemem; [†] Sum-
mus ſoliſtitium, inchoatque æſtatem; ubi Syrius [*canicæ
ſtella*] ob proximum ſolarium radiorum fulgorem diſ-
paret, ideoque donec ex iis emerſerit, torridum ac fer-
vidum æſtum excitat.

39. Mercurius in epicyclo ſuo ſolem ^{*} circuit citius
quàm ſemianno, venuſta Venus ſeſquianno.

40. Hanc manè Luciferum [*Phoſphorum*] veſperi He-
ſperum vocant.

41. Mars ignito jubare periodum ſuam biennio ſermè
percurrit, ſplendidus Jupiter annis duodecim, gelidus
Saturnus penè triginta.

42. Eclipſes [*obſcuraciones, deliquia, deſectus*] lumina-
rium ſiunt propter ^{*} interpoſitionem [*interventum*] ter-
tri, & obumbrationem.

43. Stellæ fixæ cum octavâ ſphærâ æqualiter pro-
grediuntur, ſed inæqualiter coruſcant & ſcintillant.

luri (fortaſſe veriſimilius) tribuunt. ^{*} Ac ſpiſſæ ingruunt tenebræ. ^{*} Proximus
polo antarctico, nobis ſemper occulto, viz in tropico brumali [*Capricorni*].

[†] Proximus polo arctico, nempe ſub tropico æſtivo [*Caneræ*]. ^{*} Luna ingereus ſe
inter ſolem & obtutum noſtrum obumbrat ſolem; ter interpoſita inter ſolem &
lunam vices reddit, ſuique objectu obſcurat lunam. [†] Galaxia [*laſſus circulus*]
infinicas minutifſimas ſtellas in unam congeriem conglobatas conſtat.

c Stellæ ete-
rantes,

d Sphæra.

^{*} Horizon eſt
circulus, qui
mundi partem

conſpicuam
diſtimit ab in-
conſpicuâ, in
duo æqualia

hæmiſpheria,
[†] Dimidium
lunæ, præter-
quam in ecli-
pſi, ſemper il-
luſtratur à ſo-

le & pleno or-
be ſuget; æ
in novilunio
opacam par-
tem nobis ob-

verſat; in ple-
nilunio, porti-
onem illuſtra-
tam integram,

alias minorem
aut majorem
ſui partem per
viciffitudines:

unde apparet
plena, nova,
gibboſa, b, cor-
nis, dimidiata,

e Viz eclipti-
cæ.

^{*} Quæ ſic ſpi-
ratiuſ & obli-
quæ.

[†] Quam re-
centiores tel-
læ.

^{*} Proximus
polo antarctico, nobis ſemper occulto, viz in tropico brumali [*Capricorni*].

[†] Luna ingereus ſe
inter ſolem & obtutum noſtrum obumbrat ſolem; ter interpoſita inter ſolem &
lunam vices reddit, ſuique objectu obſcurat lunam. [†] Galaxia [*laſſus circulus*]

Janua Linguarum reſerata.

CAP. 5. De igne.

* Ceſpes, for-
ſis, filix, li-
thanthracæ,
aut quicumque
fomes.

b Exardeſcit
in flammam.
c In fumibu-
lum.

44. **I**ncendium ex quâvis ſcintillâ, ſi permittis, oritur.

45. Nam * quicquid ignem concipit, id primùm gli-
ſcit, deinde ardet, tum flagrat & flammatur, poſtremo cre-
matum redigitur in favillas & cineres.

46. Lignum ardens appellatur torris; extinctum, ti-
tio; particula ejus, carbo; & quamdiu candet, pruna.

47. Fumus ardens ^b ſit flammæ; camino adherens, fu-
ligo: per ^c fumarium [*ſpiramentum*] egreſſus aërem cir-
cumquâque obfulcat; meatu & exitu obſtructo, ſuffocat,
& caput tentat.

CAP. 6. De meteoris & phaenomenis novis.

48. **V**apores aquoſi perpetuò ſuſum feruntur.

49. Ex his denſatis ſit nubes: aut, ſi hæc deorſum
labitur, nebula.

50. Inde pluit, ningit, grandinat, gelat.

* Subſtitat.

51. Pfeas minutulis guttulis ^c irroiat; pluvia deſil-
lat lentè: largus imber denſè deſolvitur: nimbus im-
petuoſè ruit.

a Niſilago.

b Que rigo-
re obduruit,
obriguit.

52. Sin inter deſtillandum glaſcit, ſit gando: ſi in-
caleſcit nimium, ^a uredo vel rubigo.

53. Pruina eſt congelatus ros: ſtilla ^b rigens:
droſemeli [*mel roſcidum*, *meligo*] à quibuſdam creditur
ſaliva ſydeum congelateſcens.

* Niſi regelat,
ſunt gelicidia

54. Nivium magna vis ſegetem operit, ne à gelu vel
glacie algeat*.

55. Aura lenis cum ſpirat, ſocillat nos: ventus vehē-
mens cum ſtat, quatit; violentus ac procelloſus proſter-
nit & proterit, quoquo ſe vertit.

g Qui ſtant à
4. mundi pla-
zis.

56. s Cardinales ſunt, Subſolanus [*Eurus*, *Orientalis*]
Auſter [*Notus*, *Meridionalis*] Favonius [*Occidental*] A-
quilo [*Boreas*, *Septentrionalis*.]

57. Turbo & Circiùs in gyrum ſe circumagunt.

b Conſuſcati-
ones.

58. Exhalationes ſulphureæ incenſæ edunt fulgura
[^b fulgura] & chalmata.

59. Et tum caloris cum fulgo: e pugna tonitrua rict,
cum fragore terribili.

50. Imitans

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CAP. 8. De locis.

77. **T**erræ ſuperficies alicubi uda eſt, uliginofa, intigua, herbida; alicubi arida, exucca, petroſa, confragofa.

a Campus.

78. Nonnullibi^a planities campeſtris longè latèque extenditur; alibi montes & valles ac convalles conſpiciuntur: hic tumuli leviter aſſurgunt; illic depreſſiora loca, hiatus, antra & ſpeluncæ ſubſidunt.

b Faſtigium.

* Descendentibus à ſupercilio per doſum [*latus*] ad radices montis.

79. Colles ac clivi^b cacumen verſus euntibus acclives ſunt, declives, retrò*.

80. Terræ motus fit a ſubterraneis flatibus: qui ſi prorumpunt foras, labes fiunt.

81. Glebam ſi teris & frias, pulvis eſt; ſi diluis, lutum.

CAP. 9. De lapidibus.

82. **L**apis comminutus arena eſt, quæ ſi craſſior, ſabulum & glareæ vocatur.

83. Saxa humi jacent (ſive extant, ſive deliteſcant): cautes eminent.

c Lapillus.

* Mannaria, vel gyratili [*rotatilis*].

d Quorum acies obtunditur.

e Lapis parvus.

84. ^c Scrupulus calceo illapſus, ni eximatur, urget.

85. Cote^a acuius^d obruſa; ſilice elidimus ignem; Lydio lapide probamus metalla, an proba ſint an adulterina.

86. Toſus arenofus eſt & ſcabeus.

87. Alabaſtrites, candidiſſimum^e marmor, exciditur è latomiâ [*lapicidinâ*].

88. Magnes ſe obvertit ſeptentrioni directè, à meridie planè averſus.

89. Gemmarum pretioſiſſima eſt carbunculus, ſecundè ab illâ Adamas, tum Rubinus, Saphirus, Smaragdus, lapidis &c. qui angulati micant.

90. Hematites, Alectorius, Buſonius, ſequiores ſunt.

91. Uniones [*marginite*] in conchis reperiuntur.

92. Corallia ſunt arbuſculæ marinæ ramuſculi*.

93. Vitrum cryſtalli ſimilitudinem habet, non duritiem: ſcinditur ſuaviter.

* Qui reſerunt fruticem lapideſcentem.

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CAP. 10. De metallis.

94. **M**etalla è fodinis eruuntur [*effodiuntur* :] è quibus, quia & liqueſcunt, & ipſantur [*confiſunt*] varia conſtantur.

95. Aurum eſt perfectiſſimum†, quia puriſſimum & ponderoſiſſimum, præfertim * obryzum.

96. Clibano ſi vel centies immittas, ne hilum quidem ſubſtantie deperdit.

97. Huic proximè accedit argentum*, quum purum putum eſt; ſed habet ſcorias, quæ amburuntur.

98. Ferrum, ut ut duſſimum, terrugine arroditur: conduratum aliquoties chalybs dicitur.

99. ^b Cupro adhæret ærugo. Ex ære campano campanas conſtant fuſores æramentarii.

100. Orichalcum eſt cadmiâ tinctum æs: fundi tantum poteſt [*eſt fuſile, non durabile*] ob friabilitatem.

101. Electro vel gagate ſtannum, & hoc plumbum, mollius & vilius eſt.

102. Argento vivo [*hydrargyro*] nihil mirabilius: liquidum eſt, nec tamen madidum [*madet*.]

103. Nam ſive id ſuper aliquid effundas, ſive ei aliquid immergas, ſive aſpergas, nihil maſceſcit.

104. Sal, alumen*, vitriolum [*ſebalcanthum*], nitrum, ſulphur, bitumen, naphtha, ceruſſa, minium creta, rubrica, cinnabaris, &c. ſucci minerales* dicuntur.

† Ob exquisitiſſimam principiorum commixtionem.

a Excoctum.

* Factum in vaſa, & infectum [*vide, non enim calatur.*]

b Ari cypri.

l Iningas.

* Terra quædam ſalſugo aut ſalſuginofus ſudor.

† Quod tenax eſt & lenteſcit, æque ob lentorem haud facile diſſilit.

o Fit ex ochra combuſta.

* Nam præter ſalem qui decoquitur ære in lacubus coagulatur, eſt & toſilis, è fodina eruius. * Qui de cortice potest.

CAP. 11. De arboribus & fructibus.

105. **P**lanta fibris radicum humorem imbibens aſceſcit:

106. Eo deſtituta flacceſcit, marceſcit, aſceſcit:

107. Stirps dicitur, quatenus ſe in ramos & ramuſculos & frondes pandit:

108. His deſectis, trunci & caudicis & ſtipitis nomen habet.

109. Extrinſecus cortex*, intus Libri ſunt (qui dum vident, glabi poſſunt:) medi illa eſt intima.

110. Arboribus folia delabuntur & recreſcunt; præterquam gummoſis, quæ continuo [*uſque & uſque*] vernant, ut buxus, taxus, &c.

111. Pomus

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† *Arbor ſepius exit in uis; fructus in uis; locus confitus in cura.* Ceraſus in ceraſeto fert ceralia: fraxini in fraxinetis.

* Dicitur oleficarpus, quia florem excutit priuſquam ſemen maturerit.

† E qua exudar lachryma abiegna [*terebinthina Venetæ,*]

* Morus non uisum omnium germinat frigore elapſo, & cum poſtremis folia amittit, ideoque prudentiſſima ſingitur.

b Calyx.

† Caducus eſt ſugax [*miniſtre durabili*]

o Pediculo.

p Habent officiula.

* In medio pomolater pericarpium [*volva, putamen interius.*]

q Dicitur baptiſten, quia in ſumma aqua fluitat, & baptizari aut ſubſideri neſcit.

r Calice incluſas.

ſ Nucis pineas incluſas in cono.

* Quibus inſunt acini.

111. Pomus † [*malus*] malus medica [*citria*] pyrus, ficus, olea, ſunt ſatiuæ: Fraxinus, fagus, alnus, ornus, ſylueſtres; ut & pinaſter, pyraſter, oleaſter, &c.

112. Illæ omnes fructiferæ: harum pleræque ſteriles, ut betula, populus alba, populus nigra.

113. Quædam umbriferæ ſunt: nomiaatim, tilia, platanus, ulmus, & cæteræ latifoliæ.

114. Salix * in ſaliſeto dat uimina, quorum contextu corbes & crates contexuntur.

115. Abies † procera eſt, ut & picea, larix, cupreſſus, cedrus.

116. Palma fert daſtylos [*caryotas*] & quò preſſius deprimitur ac curuatur, eò validius in ſublime nititur: unde ut uictoriæ inſigne uſurpatur*.

117. ^b Gemma hians extuberat & protrudit florem, ſos extruditur à fructu, (qui in fico groſſulus;) qui ubi maturuit, carpitur, aut decutitur, aut per ſe decidit †.

118. Quidam ſunt præcoces, alii ſerotini, alii perennes (ut baccæ juniperi;) edantur autem vel ſucculenti & recentes (aliquando cum termitè deuulſi) vel victi, vel fracidi; quippe ex oporotheæ à deſumpti.

119. Ceraſam ab oblongo* petiolo pendet, amaryllum breuiuſculo.

120. Meſpila ſunt lanuginofa [*lanugine obducæ*]; Prunæ (damafceenæ, armeniaca [*præoqua*] perſica, cerina, hiſpanica, nana, ſylueſtria) p* oſſiculata*.

121. Putamen amoveat, & Nucem (ſi caſſa non eſt) frangat [*conſringat*] oportet qui nucleum enucleare & eſſe uult: ſive ſit juglans, ſive pontica ſive auellana (quam fert corylus) ſive amygdalum.

122. Suber* & Ilex glandes, Quercus glandes* & gallas; Pinus ſtrobilos; Cornus corna; Laurus, Acer, & Sorbus ſylueſtris baccas ferunt.

123. Sorba, Siligæ, Daſtyli, item Cottonia [*cydonia*], Aurantia, Citrea, Limonia, Volema, Punica* [*Granata*], mala; & caſtaneæ, ſtipant [*adſtringunt*]; Ficus, Fraga, Mora [*mora Mori*] mora Rubi idæi, mora Myrti [*Myrtilli ſeu Vaccinia*] uuaſpinæ [*criſpæ, groſſulariæ*] paſſæ, Corinthiaca, laxant*.

124. Thus, Myrrha, Maſtiche, Camphora, Reſina, Terebinthina, Pix tam coacta [*arida*] quàm liquida

in cono. * Quibus inſunt acini. t Aluum molliunt, deſciant.

[*ſtuida*]

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[fluida] ſunt arborum certarum gummi; quia & Succinum [electrum, lyncurium, gleſſum] ut ſerunt.

CAP. 12. De Herbis.

125. **H**erba cauli vel ſcapo [thyſo] excreſcens (Ocy-mum, Cucumeres, Pepones, Cucurbitæ, ocyſſimè creſcunt) eſſoreſcit & emoritur quotannis: præter Sedum [Sempervivum] & Vincam pervincam quæ perennant.

126. Rapum, napus, paſtinaca lutea Carota, ſiſer, raphanus, braſſica, ſpinacia, crambe, atriplex, cinara [ſcolumus,] petroſelinum [apium,] naſturtium, portulaca, oxalis [acetofa,] & ejulmodi Olera enaſcuntur in olitorio.

127. Fruges ſunt, quæ ſurgunt in culmum [caamum^a] & ſpicas (ſive ariſtatas^b ſive mutilas) ſerunt, quarum granum glumæ ſovent, ut oryza, zea [ador^c] milium, panicum, frumentum Saracenicum, frumentum Indicum, fagopyrum.

128. Legumina verò ſiliquæ & valvuli includunt: ut in Fabâ, piſo, ervo, cicere, lupinis, viciâ, lente, videre eſt.

129. Sed qui ſit, ut Triticum in ſecale [ſiliginem] imò in æram & lolium, Hordeum in ægilopem [feſtucam,] Avena in avenam fatuam degeneret?

130. Farrago pecoris cauſâ ſeritur. Avenæ deglubitæ juti inſerviunt.

131. Bulboſa ſunt Allium, Cepa, Porruſ, Scilla, Colchicum.

132. Aromata ſunt piper, gingiber, cedoaria, cinnamomum, nux^a myriſtica, macer, caryophylla, crocus, acorum, coriandrum, aniſum, anethum, cuminum, ſinapi.

133. Oſoriferæ, verbenæ, & coronariæ (quibus corollas, ſerta & ſervias vient) ſunt Amaracus [ſampſuchum, majorana,] amaranthus, bellis, garyophyllus, lavandula, præonia, roſa, roſmarinus, tulipæ, lilia, viola, ſerpillum, primula veris, &c. *

134. Gramini accenſentur muſcus, carex, polygonum, betonica, trifolium, cyriſus, plantago, millefolium, convolvulus, conſolida, malva, lappa, urtica, ebulus, prunella, artemiſia, erica, ruſcus, anonis [anonis]; & aquatiles, alga ac lens paluſtris.

135. Medici-

^a Feſtucam, cujus interno-dia geniculis diſtinguuntur.
^b Ariſta maritima.
^c Far.

^a Moſchata odorata.

^a Roſa Graeca, caltha, urtica, eleonaticæ [periclitum-natum].

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† Dipſachum,
lonclius.

1 Sanandis
morbis utiles.

* Chelidonia,
euphraſia, al-
thæa, thyma-
lus, marrubi-
um, ruſſilago,
adantum, ra-
nunculus, la-
pathum, che-
rophyllum,
eruca, Burſa
paſtoris ſan-
guini ſiftendo
conducit.

2 Vinu narco-
ticum[ſenſum
obſtundendi.]

o Canalicu-
lum.

b Spinarum
ſerie obſtus
& circumcin-
ctus.

† Geniſta,
geniſta ſpino-
ſa, oxvacan-
tha, ſpina acu-
ta[ſynochæta]
ruſcus ſylve-
ſtris.

d Calami.

135. Medicinales hortenſes ſunt, abrotonum, aloë, a-
quelegia, cardui † varii, gentiana, helenium [inula, hel-
leborus, hyſſopus, leviſticum [hippoſelinum], matricaria,
menta, thymus, pulegium, pyrethrum, ruta, ſalvia, ſara-
reia, intabum fativum, thymbra, fœniculû, ſemen ſanctum

136. Medicinales campeſtes ſunt, angelica, apia-
ſtrum [in liſſa,] borrago, bugloſſa, centaureum, chamo-
milla, cichorium, endivia, hypericum, narcissus, origa-
num, pimpinella, ſcabioſa, ſcolopendrium, tormentilla,
verbaſcum, panace*.

137. Aconitum, napellus, cicutâ, venenatæ ſunt: ſed
papaveris capitulum vulneratum diſtillat opium, quod
vinu habet ſoporandi & ſtupeſaciendi [torporem inducen-
di.] † Ex herbis elibano in poſſeis, et ignis ſubjecto extrahi-
tur [eliquatur] aqua ſtillatitia; vapore in ſtillatorio capi-
tellum coctum[ſurſum acto,] & deinde per roſtrum deſtillare.

CAP. 13. De fructibus.

138. Sambucus, ribes, dumus, rubus, rubus idæus, hede-
ra cum corymbis, liguſtrum, glycyrhiza, baliâ-
mum, ſolanû, paliurus ſpinofus & ſentis, frutices elucenti.

139. 4 Arundines [cane,] junci, holoticheni in palu-
ſtribus proveniunt.

140. Ex ſcirpo enodi (cui typhæ innafcuntur) tege-
tes conficiunt.

141. Boleti, tubera, ruſſuli, inter fungos præſtantissi-
mi ſunt.

CAP. 14. De animalibus, & primo de avibus.

142. Quicquid vitâ, ſenſu & motu præditi ſunt, animal
eſt.

143. Alites namque volant, aquatilia natant (Ite pen-
nis, hæc pinnis,) quadrupedia currunt, reptilia repunt.

144. Volucres ſunt bipedes (Manucodiatam eſſe ap-
odem dicunt) & plumatæ & roſtratæ (excepto veſpertili-
one, qui pilofus & dentatus.)

145. Reſtro grana ſigillatim colligentes, ingluviem
reſerciunt: nulla mingit.

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146. Procreationis cauſa nidos ſtruunt: Halcyon^a in "Alcedo
ipſo pelago nidulatur.

147. In ^a auaricio ſecluſa alites villaticæ pariunt ova ^a Gallinario.
(quæ ſubter teſtâ albumen & vitellum [*luteum*] occu-
tant) iſque incubantes pullos implumes & involucres
excludunt (qui dum pipiunt, ^a pipiones dicuntur) &
pullitiem ſub alarum tegumento fovent.

148. Rapaces ſunt vultur, buteo, miluus, accipiter, ti-
munculus, falco, haliætuſ, niſuſ†: quæ unguibus uncis
turtures aliasque innocuas dilaniant.

149. Noctua noctu (non lubluſtri ſolum, ſed & illuſi)
tuetur, interdiu cæcutit, ut & alix nocturnæ, bubo, aſio,
[*ſcops, aluco,*] ulula, ſtrix, caprimulgus.

150. Phaſiani, pardali, tetraones [*tarda, otides,*] ^a me-
leagrides [*gallo-paroues,*] capones fertiles, aſſerculi, at-
tagines, perdices in deliciis [^a *mattyæ*] habentur.

151. Olor [*cygnus,*] fulica, merguſ [*laniæ,*] querque-
dula, onocrotaluſ, pelecanuſ, urinatrix, & alix aquaticæ,
palmpedes ſunt: nulla pentipes.

152. Sturni giegatiſ, ſed abſque ordine; grueſ val-
de ^a congruè; ardeæ præpeteſ admodum excelſè voli-
tant [*ſubſolant.*]

153. Canoræ ſunt acanthiſ, alauda, acredula [*luſcinia,*
phœnixel,] cardueliſ, ſingilla, galbuluſ, merula, linaria.

154. Palumbuſ & livia ſunt columba terræ. Singuliſ ci-
curum paribuſ deputatur loculamentum in columbario.

155. Meropſ^b, upupa^c, picuſ, ^c ſicedula, tubecula^d, rubecil-
la [*phœnicuruſ,*] vermibuſ veſcitur; ut & vanelluſ tortiſſe.

156. Trochiluſ ^e & parvuſ paratſ ridiculè ſe ſtruthi-
oni compararent.

157. Turduſ ſibi ipſi exitium cacare dicitur; quia quod
conſpurcat, hinc viſcum pûllulat: unde viſcuſ, id eſt, a-
viarium gluten^a.

158. Coturnix curtam habet caudam juxta^a orropygi-
um^b; Motocilla ſuam indefeſſè motat, Pavo ſuam ocell-
latam diſpandens ſuperbit.

159. Caſſita citrum, galluſ cucuriens in ſuo ſterquili-
nio criſtam erigit.

160. Anſer [*ganſa,*] (quem in corte turundis ſagi-
nant) gingrit, anas retrinnit, gallina gracillat, glaci-
tat & gluſcit; corvuſ crocit, aquila clangit, cicop-
nia crocitat [*gloriat,*] cuculuſ (licet a cucurcâ pro
ſuo

^a Gallinario.
^a Subventa-
neſturuſ non
pulſeſcent.
^d Præſertim
gallinacæ &
columbini.

† Silveſtreſ ab
accipitrario
manuſcruant.

^e Numidica.
^f Mattoz.

^g Congruen-
ter.

^b Apiaſter.
^c Eriſthacuſ,
rubellio.
^g Reguluſ.

^a Glaucium
[*collurio*] eſt
hivem ingre-
ſſentis antea-
buluſ.

^h Coccyuſ.

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‡ Carnivora,
& frugivora.
* Veris appe-
rentis pronun-
cia.

ſuo nutritus) cucular; pica garric, monedula [*grana-
tus*] fringulat, cornix * cornicatur, hirundo * trinitat,
paſſer ſitinnit aut minuit.

161. Cæterum piſtracus articulatas voces conforma-
re ſolebit.

162. Phoenix, gryps, harpyia, ſigmenta ſunt.

CAP. 15. De aquatilibus.

163. Piſces lympham ore immiſſam per branchias e-
mittunt.

164. Squamoſi ſunt vivipari, glabri ovipari.

165. E quibus mares habent lactes, feminæ ova.

166. Fluviales ſunt, ſturio [*acipenſer*], Amia exoco-
anguilla labrica (quam ſi capellus, elabatur) capito, mul-
lus, barbus, trutta [*aurata*], mugil, alburnus, gubius [*ſur-
dulus*], muſſela, apua.

167. Piſcinales, carpio [*cyprius*], lucius [*lapius*], pet-
caſtinea, oculata [*melanurus*], praſenus, eruthrinus.

168. Marini: ſahao, muræna, congrus, raja, oſtreaſ,
& varia monſtra.

169. Haleces ſalitas & conditaneas in tinis, poſſas ve-
ro, ut & ſole toſtos paſſeres in faſciculis nobis afferunt.

170. Aſellus arefactus, niſi probè contuſus, eſui non
eſt.

171. Delphinus pernicitate, balæna [*cetus*], magnitu-
dine omnibus anteit.

‡ scombrus,
rhombus, ſar-
da, ſepia, pho-
ea.
a Acetabulis. 172. Cancer & Cammarus [*aſtacus*, *locuſta*], cum * che-
lis ſuis proſum & retrorſum gradiantur.

173. De muricis [*conchyliis*], oſtro purpura | compa-
ratur; † Color verè purpureus, [*oſtrinus*, *Tyrinus*, *Sarna-
tus*], cujus parandi modus intercidit, nobis incognitus.

CAP. 16. De jumentis.

174. Jumenta ſunt animalia domeſtica, nos juvantia.

175. Gibboſus enim camelus vehiculi vicem præſtat

176. Equus jubâ inſignis, eſt ferocis indole, domatus
tamen, ut obtemperet ſellori (de quo infra.)

* 177. Eſtrænis nihilominus ferocit eumque deſic-
poſſat

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[*peſſum dat* :] Admilarius equam initurus efferatur :
Calcitro calcitrando ferit, niſi poppyſino demulcea-
tur.

178. Cantherius factus hinnire deſiſtit.

179. Dum pulſus eſt, ungulis ejus tolex non applicantur.

180. Pandus^b aſtellus ab agalonis fuſte rudir.

181. Taurus cum paleari pendulo boat & mugit : Agnus
balat.

^b Adour.

182. Vervex blaſterans eſt aries, cui ſerotum ademptum;
vexatus occuſantem [*occurentem*] ſibi arietat petul-
cus.

183. Caper eſt caſtratus hircus: hædo nondum eſt arum-
cus.

184. Porcus in volutabro volutatur, grunnit, & non ru-
minat, ut ut biſulcus^c : (non caſtratus dicitur verres;
exſecta ſus, majalis :) numella cohibetur à maleſicio.

^c Binde anglis.

185. Porcelli [*ſaculi*] ſun en ſeroſæ^d ſugunt.

^d Suis pueri.

186. Canis una cum catulis^e allatrat advenam; appro-
pinqnantem mordet v. l. cancolum.

^e canis.

^e cancolus.

187. Si irrites, dñlento ridu ringitur : ſi percutias, qui-
ritatur.

188. Rabie correptus diſcurſit paſſim; & in quod irruit,
laniat hydrophobumque reddit : at exciſa lyttà man-
ſueſcit. Camula ſolet catulicæ.

CAP. 17. De ſcijs.

189. **I**N amoenis nemoribus aut ſecus ſylvarum ſolus
paſſa^a ſeræ repetunt [*reſerunt ſe ad*] ſua luſtra a p. ſeræ.

[*ſpicula*] ac quæque in ſua latebrâ [*latibrio*] later.

190. Elephas^b [*hærus*] belluarum maxima, barſicos,
(quem crura ſine flexu habere nonnulli memorie
produnt) probolide [*promuſeide*] pabulum attrahit.

^b Elephas dicitur.

^c canis dicitur.

191. Onager & monoceros [*unicorns*] abditiffima de-
ſerta incolunt, & inhospita teſqua frequentant.

192. Rhinoceros oſſeis ſquamis indutus eſt.

193. Alcis tergus ſecando eſt impenetrabile.

194. Villoſus uſus murmurat & uocat.

195. Pandus [*panther*] quod terno ſaltu non prehendi-
mitur.

196. Tigris curſu valet, & ſerocitate omnes exequat, imò
ſuperat.

C

197. Lynx

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197. Lynx maculoſa viſu pollet.

198. Cervum cornua non gravant, quamvis grandia & ramofa: agilis eſt & longiſſimi avi: raneet quandoque.

199. Non abſimilis huic dama, ſed minor: item caprea [dorcaſ,] cujus maſculus hinnulus eſt.

200. Capricornus (ibex) & rupicapra præruptas rupes ſcandunt†.

† Et petras juxta
oram mariti-
mæ.

201. Bubalus [biſon] urus feri boves ſunt.

202. Leo armis hirtis & leæna formidoſè rugiunt.

‡ Primo.

203. Vulpes ineunte^d vere glabreſcens fit depilis & alopeciam patitur; gannit: vulpecula nunquã cicuratur.

† De improviſo
exiit.

204. Lepore nihil timidiuſ: quidquid ſtrepit, aures ar-
rigit, aut † ſe proripit & in pedes conjicit, atque ad
dumeta confugit: dum capitur, vagit.

205. Cuniculus fodiendo cuniculos, talpa grumos facit.

206. Herinacio [ecbino] & hiſpida: hyſtrici aculei hor-
rentes ſunt pro pilis.

207. Simia operum noſtrorum imitatrix eſt, ut & cerco-
pithecus*.

* Ambo fatidi
oriſque volentia
inferi [maleſti].

208. Glire & mele nihil ſomnolentiuſ.

209. Viverra, muſtela, martes, martes ſcythica, muſtela
alpina, &c. pelliceis conveniunt.

† Et mus equati-
one.

210. Sciurus, forex†, ericetus mus araneus, &c. foramina
ſibi cavant.

211. Sed muſ penuaria perreptans cato [ſeli] aut mu-
ſcipulæ ſubinde præda fit.

CAP. 18. De amphibiiſ & reptilibuſ.

212. **A**mphibia ſunt caſtor [fiber] lutra, rana coa-
xans, teſtudo, bufo, rubeta, & crocodilus, qui
inter manducandum maxillam [mandibulam] ſuperi-
orem movet.

† Teſtula linguæ

213. Serpentia exuviaſque deponentia ſunt, ſibilans fan-
guis, coluber, hydra [natix,] cæcilia, aſpis, dipſaſ,
ptyas, vipera, exceetra, &c.

214. Draco ipſo halitu, baſiliſcus obtutu necat.

* Sunt qui perhi-
bent eam ſuſcita-
re igni, chamaele-
onta acce ſolo.

215. Lacerta, ſeps, ſtellio, ſalamandra*, ſcorpio, pedibuſ
ambulant.

216. Limaces ſunt cochleæ terreſtreſ abſque teſtâ.

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CAP. 19. De Inſectis.

217. **I**nſecta ſunt primò, varii vermes: è quibus lumbrici ſimeta, teredines [*coſſi*] ligna, blattæ libros, convolvuli [*volvoces*] vites, gurguliones [*curculiones*] frumenta, galbæ [*ſyrons*] caſeos corrodunt.
218. Lendes, pediculi, inguinales, pulices, culices, cimi-^a *Canceriformes* ces, acari, aſcarides nos ipſos infeſtant; quin & ricini ac hirudines [*ſanguisugæ*.]
219. Bombyces ſericum [*mataxam*,] apes bombilantes ^b *Bombus edentulus* hexagonos favos mellis (quod fuci depaſcunt) confi-
ciunt; examen, ut novam coloniam emittentes.
220. Crabrones & veſpæ acutiori ſunt aculeo, quam bombylii.
221. Oeſtro [*tabano, aſilo*] percitum pecus ſubſilit.
222. Scarabæorum & locuſtarum genera complura ſunt: quædam ſunt edulia ſ.
223. Bruchi * & canthari, cantharides exulceratoriæ, cantharides rubæ, & ſcarabæi cornuti, hepioli [*pyrauſtæ*,] cicindelæ [*lampyrides*,] &c. volatiles ſunt: fullo^d, ſcolopendra [*centipes, multipeda*,] conſcius, porcellio [*aſellus*,] tipula, melolontha, nitedula [*noctiluca* ^f] reptant.
224. Cicada è cuculi ſalivæ exiliens cantillat foris, gryllus è domi.
225. Formica puſilla eſt, ſed actuoſa, ſemper ſellucas & micas fert.
226. Aranea araneum ſcutulatum nexat. Eruca contra-
beſcens & exanimata dicitur aurelia ^g; rediviva fit ^h Chryſalis papilio.

^f Sit & ephemeræ
^g Vel melolonthæ,
chryſocanthari.

^d Auricularia,
forſcula, mœdella
e Ambula.
^f Lampyræ, cicindelæ.

^g Pyrausta.

CAP. 20. De hominib.

227. **P**rinſeps animantium Homo, mundi epitome ^a, à Microſcopio vagiens naſcitur.
228. Quem genitrix aut obſtetrice non exponit projecti-
tium, ſed faſciis ^b involutum in cunas reponit, agit ^c *Lac. ambula.* [*verſu*] & conſopit.
229. Nutrix verò alma, amplectens & amplexans alu-
men ſuum, uberibus lactat ^f; puſio ipſe lactet, donec ^g *Proximatum* ablactetur.

C *

230. A

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* Ex in pedes her-
macerantur.

230. A cunabulis venit ad ſerperaſtra; ubi infans an-
nuculus aut binulus inceſſum ſibi format, & ſari ac
balbutire * incipit; crepitaculis, pupis, ac crepundi-
is ludens; quibus, ſiquando vagiat & vociferetur [*in*
ploratum erumpet,] pacatur [*ſedatur.*]

231. Impuberes cum pubeſcunt, ſonoram vocem alte-
rant, hincitalluntque.

232. Ephebi dicuntur adoleſcentes: adulti [*ubi adoleve-
runt*] juvenes.

233. Virilis ætas vergit ad provectam, ſenilis rugas &
canos adfert.

* Anicia.

e Capulitis, libi-
zinatus.

234. Annosa " vetula tuſſit & fit edentula; ſenecio de-
cepitus, ſilicernium *.

235. Ita infantia ſciſſam ignorat, pueritia ludicriſ tanſi-
gitur, juvenus vanis, virilitas laborioſis, ſenectus ad
priora relabatur, repueraleſcit ac delirat.

d Proportione
commodiſſimè.

236. Senes enim (quod vulgò dici ſolet) bis pueri.

237. Mediocris ſtatura eſt ^d optimè proportionata.

238. Nam gigas tericulo eſt; Longurio vel nanus [*pu-
milio*] deridiculo.

* Ille & anileogena
[*hermaphroditi-*
ſis.]

239. Agrippa " habentur partus monſtroſi & inauſpicati
[*levi.*] Nudus eſt, non hirtutus.

240. Faani enim ac Satyri commenta ſunt ac terricula-
menta [*mormolyceia.*]

CAP. 20. De corpore, & primùm de membris exteriori.

a El cernit pul-
pā quæ utitur ut
ergo membra
ſtudentia pro ar-
guitis.

241. **C**orporis noſtri compages ex oſſibus, cum me-
dullā cartilaginibus, tendinibus, nervis, carne,
muſculis, cute triphci, & membranis ſeu involueris
variis coagmentata eſt.

242. Membra coherent artibus & perpetuis nexibus, in
proportione decentiſſimā.

243. Nam quæ bina ſunt, ex oppoſito ſibi ad latera lo-
cantur; quæ ſingula, per medium.

244. In vultuum lineamentiſ ſtupenda eſt varietas.

245. Frons anguſta ſuilla eſt, gibboſa aſinina, lata bonæ
qualitatis, rugoſa animi anxii, caperata iracundi nota,
erugata & exporreſta effrontem arguit vel hilarem.

246. Pupilla oculi albugini harena ſpeculum eſt, obje-
ctarum

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ſtatum rerum imagines [*idola*] in ſe recipiens.

247. Hanc palpebræ niſtando humectant, ſupercilia vero & cilia communiant.

248. Sed hiſqui [*canthi*] lacrymas ſudant. Tota dentium ſeries infigitur in alveolos in utraq;e maxillâ perfoſſos.

249. Inter tempora & naſum * (quem alii ſinum habent, alii aduncum) interjectæ ſunt genæ ſive malæ.

* Coſæ globulæ caræ præmittuntur in homine, quàm in cæteris.

250. Per nares, ut cloacæ, emanat mucus; quem vibriffæ derinent, ne exſudet, niſi nungatur.

251. Mentum † virile barbâ, Labrum ſuperius myſtace tegitur: quidam tamen imberbes ſunt, quidam barbati.

† In ipſo medio, nympha & ſubter, buccula.

252. Anterior pars colli jugulum * eſt, poſterior cervix.

* Cavum illud inter duo collos, ſupra ſternum & claviculos, ubi præcum jugulant.

253. Thorax ſororiantibus manibus (quarum eminent papillæ) turgidus infernè ventrem habet, ad partes latera.

254. Coſtæ duodecim ab axillâ exptæ in hypochondriâ deſcunt.

255. In inguine, ſub pube [*peſſine*] ſunt pudenda [*re- venda*].

256. Inſta ilia & coxas femora [*femina*] ſunt; ſub poplite ſura; ſub genibus † tibia & antitibiale. Illius os extremum in malleolum internè protuberat, huius * in externè.

† Patella extrinſeca, malleolus.

* Fibula diſtes.

257. A ſuffragine planta pedis eſt, talos, calcem, calcaneum (quo calcamus) tarſum †, plantæ convexum [*dorſum*], ſolum [*inam plantam*], cumque digitis hallucem continens.

h. Aſtragalum & calcæſeu malleolus, tibia.

i. Partem ſuperiorem calci ex adverſo oppoſitam.

258. Tergum habet ſupernè ſcapulas †, poſt lumbos, ſubſequentur nates, ſeſſionis gratiâ clunibus circumvolutas.

d. Scapulat.

259. Spina dorſi totius ſtructuræ [*ſabricæ*] ſutura eſt, ut erecti ſtare poſſimus: conſtituitur autem è triginta quatuor * vertebris contiguis, ut inclinari & inclinari queamus; quod non fieret ſi os continuum eſſet.

* Quatuor præſentibus ſcæ- crum, reliquæ ſcapulat.

260. Manus † in ſe continet lacertolum [*lacertum*] brachium, cubitum †, ulnam, carpum [*brachiale*], volam; quæ diducta palma eſt, contracta pugnis: illa ulnam impingit [*percutit*], hic colaphum inſiſgit. Dorſum manûs [*manûs averſæ*] non aquè occaſeſcit ac palma.

† Carpius, ſcæla comprehendit totum carpi ad extremum ad extremum digitorum. Carpius manûs dicitur etiam carpius.

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261. Digni ſunt quinque, ſinguli articuloſ tres, & con-
dyloſ habent.
262. Pollice premimus, Indice monſtramus; verpuſ [*me-
diuſ*] prominēt; inter quem & minimuſ † interjacet
[*in erponitur*] annulariſ.
263. Unguibuſ ſcabi muſ, ſcalpi muſ, laceramuſ, lancina-
muſ.
264. Siniftra [*lava*] tenet, dextra operatur, omnia apte,
niſi quiſ ipſe ineptuſ aut inerſ.
265. Ambidexter p̄a ſc̄a v̄a [*ſc̄a v̄a*] multuſ habet*.

† Auricularom, eſt
enim loco auri-
ſcalpi.

* Sedigiti ſunt
manuum digiti
ſc̄a.

CAP. 22. De membris internis.

266. **E**ſa, jam viſcera inſpiciamus.
267. Alimentum dentibuſ primoribuſ [*incisoribuſ,
gelatiſiſ*] aut caniniſ inciuſ, molaribuſque* comman-
ſum (Bucca enim molendinuſ eſt) per gulam [*eſo-
phaguſ*] ad ſtomachuſ (quadrupedibuſ primò ad ru-
men, tum ad omaluſ, poſt ad paneeſ, demumque ven-
triculuſ verum echinuſ dictuſ) demittitur, & ſupra
ſubterque compreſſe coarctatur † [*coanguſtatur* :] ubi
omnibuſ contritiſ atque exquiſite permixtiſ, à primò
concoctione mitigatur ac ſubigitur in chyluſ [*in cre-
moruſ cujuſdam ſpeciem*.]
268. Hunc ita conſectum, ac per pyloruſ jam relaxatum
in graciliora* inteſtina depulſum venæ meſeraicæ
exugunt ac proleſtant; eumque ab excrēmentis craſ-
ſioribuſ (quæ per craſſiora † inteſtina & anuſ [*odi-
cem*] * foras egeſta ſunt ſtercora, merde, oleta) ſecre-
tuſ deferunt ad jecur (eâdemq; operâ ſanguinem ad
inteſtina refundunt,) ubi denuò fit ſeparatio.
269. Seroſuſ meat ad reneſ (à quibuſ quaſi per incer-
niculuſ percolatur) indeque per uretereſ* veſicæ in-
ſtillatur, & fit urina [*loriuſ*] quæ meiēdo emittitur
[*redditur*.]
270. Pinguior parſ ab hepate rubedinem accipit, & fit
chymuſ & ſanguis; qui per venas diſtribuitur, & inſtar
coacti roriſ unicuique parti agglutinatur & adhære-
ſcit, donec uſquequaque aſſimiletur [*in ipſam ejuſ ſub-
ſtantiā concedat* [*faceſſat*.]
271. Lien [*ſplen*] interim attrahit & ruſſuſ ejicit melan-
choliā; ſel [*cyſtiſ, folliculuſ ſelleuſ*] bilem [*flavā
choleraſ*.]

* Quoruſ duo
mel reſeſ ultimi di-
cuntur genuini
[*ſophroneteſeſ*]
quippe ſero geni-
ti, anno eiſteſter
aſ.

† Pyloro arctē
intercluſo.

* Duodenuſ, jejū-
nuſ, ileon.

† Cecuſ, colon,
ſectū [*longa-
nuſ*], quæ omnia
anuſ habent du-
duſ, at non can-
dem cavitatem.

* Portam quaſi
equilibrā.
a Urinæ canali-
culuſ.

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272. Pituita [*phlegma*] per omnia diffiuit. Glandule ſunt emunctoria per quæ humor redundans tranſpirat.
273. Cor in pectore medio ſitum †, primum eſt vivens & ultimum moriens; proinde caloris plenum. † In ſua pericardio tanquam capſula involvitur.
274. Quo ſine requie palpitat, & vitalem ſpiritum generat, quem per arterias micantes quaquaverſum communicat.
275. Refrigeratur cordis ardor ab adjacente pulmone, respirando per arteriam aſperam*: quâ tantillum læſâ, rauco fit & tuſſis, ut & à clamore immoderatoſ.
276. Hæc præcordia [*exta*] ab hypogaſtriob [*inferiore ventre*] diſjunguntur diaphragmate [*ſepto tranſverſo*]; à quo ad renes * diffunditur glanduloſum Pancreas.
277. Omentum verò lætes obvolvitur: Meſenterium inteſtinis circumjectum ea ſuccingit atque, ut ligamentum, lumborum ſpondylis aſtringit.

† ſigne vociferatur [*vocem intus*] ſit rancus [*raucus*]. b Aqualiculo. * Sub ventriculo & duodeno.

CAP. 23. De accidentibus corporis.

278. Juxta exteriorem aſpectum quidam videntur corpulenti, obefi, quadrati; alii graciles, exiles, macilentis & ſtrigoſi; quidam formoſi, alii deformes*.
279. Secundum habitudinem interiorem vegeti aut morboſi, robuſti aut teneri.
280. Criſpi facile calveſcunt, ruſi caneſcunt.
281. Cilones in phreneſia* proclives ſunt, & includuntur vacerræ.
282. Præſtat luſcum eſſe aut lippum quàm cæcum, ſurdum quàm ſurdum, hæſitantem quàm balbum*, blæſum quàm mutum.
283. Strabo diſtortè, patuſ obliquè contuetur: Cocles monoculus eſt: Luſcioſus caligat interdum: Myops non cernit niſi propè adnotat.
284. Naſuti [*naſones*] acriter odorari; Buccones & ventricoli, manducones^b [*ingluvicioſi*]; capitones, labcones, flacci, bronci, & jugulis non cavis, bardieſſe putantur.
285. Reduvia, verruſa, ſtruma, ſcrophula, gibbus [*gibboſ*] & quodvis tuber deformant.
286. Similiter & naſvi: Lentigo, vitiligo, porrigio, impetigo [*lichen*], mentagra [*mentigo*], varix & omnis macula.

* Cujus ſummum extremum larynx dictum contigitur ab epiglottide; quæ inter ſpirandum, ſine ſoni exitu ſe inter edendam, laryngi incubat, & aſpiram ſive introitum obturat, ne quid cibi illabatur in pulmones.

a Monogramma.
* Lentiginofus, gibboſus, glandoſus.

a Phreſitide.

* Aut balbus de careluqui.

† Exophthalmus habet oculos prominentes: Ocellus [*oculus*] exilis: Oculophthalmus reductos orbis: Glaucomæ: Quibus autem ita naciſſe præſequentes.
‡ Aliter, biter.

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287. Item ſiquis obſtipus incedat, aut cernuus.
 288. Calvitium alii ſibi decori reputant, alii dedecori.
 289. Claudicatio à luxatione eſt; alioqui nec loripedes,
 nec valgi, nec vari, nec ſcauri, nec panſæ ^b claudicant.
 290. Intertrigo ab attritu eſt.
 291. Spado eſt, cui teſticuli [*colei*] ablati ſunt.

CAP. 24. De morbis.

292. **V**entriculus malè affectus eſt ægritudinum ori-
 go †: inanis eſt ſit ac ſitit: oppletus [*infartus*]
 ſingultit & ructat: faſtidioſus eſcam faſtidit & inge-
 ſtam reſpuit: crudus [*cum eum pregravat quid indomi-
 um & incoſtum*] naſeat. E cruditate ſunt ructus,
 ſingultus, & rugitus ſtulentii.

293. Pallor cachexiam, hoc eſt, valetudinem languidam:
 marcor, torpor*, ac veterinus [*lethargus*] enervatam
 arguunt.

294. Morborum, quibus conflictamur, alii dolorem, alii
 ſtuporem, alii pruritum duntaxat, alii convulſiones †
 inducunt*: ſed recidivi plerumque Conſeſcunt.

295. De cumbentium ac febricitantium vires decreſcunt;
 qui ſi non brevi convaleſcunt, ſunt valetudinarii, &
 quod pejus, clinici.

296. Hoc ſolatio eſt, cui multum doluit, dedoluit.

^p Capitis dolor. 297. Cephalalgia* & hemierania (potiſſimum ſi crani-
 um [*calvaria*] ſolidum os ſit) aut vertiginem aut deli-
 rium aut furorem cauſatur.

298. Odontalgia ſit, cum parvuli dentiunt, aut poſt gin-
 givæ putreſcunt*.

299. Lippitudo eſt cæcitatæ præparatio: nec creber au-
 rium tinnitus bonum portendit.

300. Gravedo [*rheuma*] aut coryza eſt catharri deſtilla-
 tio: aſthma ſeu reſpirationis difficultas facit anhelom.

301. Ne columella ^b laxior propendeat, neve angina [*ſy-
 nanche*] tonſillas inflammans & angens ſtranguet
 fauces: guttur gargariza.

302. Languores & animi deliquia [*lipothymia*, ſyncope] ^a
 aceto reſciuntur.

303. Lienteria, diarrhœa, & dyſenteria ^d facit alvi pro-
 buvium: Tenafmus evanidas inflationes, & ani pro-
 cidentiam

† Hinc anoreſia
 [appetentia dimi-
 nuta:] bradype-
 ſia [concoctio ſa-
 dior:] boulimia
 [appetentia ravi-
 na:] pica [malicia,
 etia:] Cardialgia,
 eum cordis ſciro-
 bulus dolet.
 * Ille cum pes tor-
 pet.

† Ille paſſiones
 hystericæ [inter
 præſeſſio.]
 * Alii acuti, alii
 ſentici.

^p Capitis dolor.

* Acerborum eſu
 dentes obſtipe-
 ſcunt: interdum
 erepſcant præ ſti-
 pore, vacillant,
 ſtrident.

^b Gargareon, en-
 gulio, pleſtrum
 vocat.
 * Colam inter-
 ſtingat.

^d Cruenta alvi
 deſeſſio cum tor-
 pore.

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- cidentiam [*exitum longani.*]
304. Iſchuria, dyſuria, ſtranguria^e, nephritis ſunt primor-
dium calculi. ^e Urina ſtillic-
dium.
^f Qui exitum
peritoſo inter-
ſeminat.
305. Tormina [*vermina*] aſſigunt ileum, Colica paſſio
colam, ſanguinis effluviū hæmorrhoidas.
306. Pleuritis & lumbago minis cruciant: Icterus [*au-
rigos*^f] eſt ex ſuſſuſione veſiculæ fellis. ^f Morbus regius,
arqutuoſus
307. Tumor tumefcit & deſidit. Hernia [*ramex, enteroceli*]
ſit cū diſrupto aut laxato peritonæo volvulus in
ſerotum prolabitur.
308. Toxicum qui aſſumpſit, turgescit: ſed ei reſiſtit the-
riaca.
309. Arthritidis [*morbus articularis*] artuum juncturas (ex
interfluxu humoris acris) divexat: quæ in manibus
peculiariter Chiragra, in pedibus Podagra, in coxen-
dicibus Iſchias dicitur.
310. Cauſus continuè infeſtat, nec habet certa per inter-
valla paroxyſmos: ^h remittit ſe [*mitescit*] quandoque,
non ⁱ intermittit. Febris errabunda, eſt interpolata,
at ſtatas peritodos [*viciis*] non obſervat: Tertiana al-
terno die repedit cum vehemēti rigore ^j.
311. Quartana, hydrops, phthiſis, diuturni ſunt & leth-
ales: illa cum horrore recurrit, iſte aquā intercute
perimit, hæc lentâ tabe paulatim tabidos conſumit &
conſummat.
312. Pthiriæſi ^k aſſecti pediculis verminant. Epilepſiā la-
borantes à morbo caduco [*comitiali, herculeo, ſacro*]
parumper abſunt. ^h Remiſſior eſt.
ⁱ Habet diem
tranquillum [*in-
termittentem*].
^j Accēſiones ve-
ro interdum var-
iant, & antici-
pant vel cunctan-
tur. Epilemora
eſt aqua rariſſi-
ma, nec excutit
lanuſ.
^k Morbus pſylic-
tari.
313. Paralyſis & apoplexiæ [*ſiderationis*] præcurſorem
perhibent eſſe ſpasmus. Scorbutum ^l [*ſcelo: herbe*] ſa-
natur cochleariâ. ^l Obſedatoma-
cace.
^m Virulentos an-
ticipat.
314. Peſtis [*lues*] bubones & malignos ⁿ carbunculos ja-
culans, palabunda graſſatur, repenti ac ſubito ^o inva-
leſcit, & contagione latius ſerpente ingentes nationes
vaſtat. ⁿ Ut ſunt morbi
epidemici quibus
coarctum eſt
cauſe ſuperæ &
acris inſuſio-
nento tiſſa.

CAP. 25. De ulceribus & vulneribus.

315. Suppurans ulcus ubi abſceſſit ^p, apoſtema dicitur,
& incifione aut cauſticis aperitur: dum rumpitur
tabum & ſanies purulenta ex eo proſluit: è pure au-
tem ^p Abſcedo: pu-
ſtula: rariſſi-
porant, noma-
toma & atro-
phoma.

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a Ruptim.

a Tade capicia
Quamulæ & for-
fines : aethores.
b Eranthemata.
c Aliis affricant
scabiem.

f Phlegmone, ery-
sipelas, polypus,
sinus, furunculus.
Sphacelus [fide-
ris] facit partem
jam enortuam &
cadaverosam ni-
grefcere. Hord-
olum e palpebræ
margine enatei-
tur.

d Quæ carnem
putridam ac lu-
xuriantem depa-
fcunt.

e Quæ Epulotica
carni obducunt.

f Quæ cuticulam
[epidermidem] vesi-
cant, & à germa-
nis cute divellunt vel
cadofum.

tem subalbido cum carne convoluta & concreto fit glandula. Abscessum per cathartica * & expurgantia deterfum Sarcoticâ carne de integro replent.

316. Carcinoma [cancer,] herpes, phagedæna, gangræna, lepra [elephantiasis,] pfora*, varioli^b, morbilli^b, f pustulæ, papulæ, hydroæ, more scabiei pruriginem proritant, & contactu inficiunt; ideoque contagiosi sunt.

317. Vulnus cæsum fit aut punctum; plaga & fractura, percussione, collisu aut contusione, cujus signum livor est.

318. Si recens, neglectum habitum, exulcerat & recrudescit, cum in saniosum virus computruit, evadit insana-
bile; estque ad vivum refecandum, aut medicamentis catharteticis [depascentibus^d] excedendum, aut cauterio amputandum.

319. Quum vomica coit, crustâ obducitur; quum sanescit, pruriat; tandem tamen cicatrix * superest, aut, si malè curetur, scirrhus indolens.

320. Ambusta caro ab adustione vel aquâ fervente affusâ, emittit pustulas f: yibex orta est à verberare; callus ab induratione*.

excoriant. * In digito à sulci pressu occalescente, succrescit clavus (naberculum cadofum.)

CAP. 26. De sensibus externis.

321. C Alear, an frigeat quid, tangendo; humidum an siccum, prensando; durum an molle, comprimendo; læve an asperum, attrectando; grave an leve, tollendo; periculum fac, comperies.

322. Palpando querimus quod non conspicamur.

323. Atque iste est primus sensus, Tactus.

324. Gustus saporis dignoscendi facultatem habet.

325. Quomodo quid sapiat scire vis? gusta extremâ linguâ.

326. Nam saccarum dulce est, absynthium amarum, acetosa acida, piper acre, labrusca acerba, immatura [immitia] & sylvestria poma austera, quædam planè insipida.

327. Olfactus odores, qualiter quid oleat, interno scit.

328. Moschus enim (qui cruor est circa umbilicum zibethi collectus) fragrantiam exhalat: assa vel adusta

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caro nidorem : morticina & cadavera terribilissimum fetorem : spiracula mephitim , gravissimum ac pestiferum spiritum.

329. *Mucida*, senta [*situ corrupta*,] putida, putrida, rancida (cujusmodi lardum esse solet & arvina) foetent [*foedent*.]

† *Grandis*
[*plili subalere*]
redolent hircum
[*hircosura*.]

330. Auditum sonos discernimus. Etenim sonus ex solidorum collisione editus, auriculis exceptus, per tortuosos ac flexuosos anfractus transmittitur ad aërem congenitum, juxta cerebellum.

331. Contrarii sunt, risus & fletus; plausus * & planctus; jubilum, & gemitus suspiria singultus; susurrus, & vociferatio [*exclamatio*.]

332. Tonus * percussus & resonans, echo dicitur : nullus, silentium.

o *Reciprocus*.

333. Colores (quorum albus & niger extremi sunt, reliqui intermedi) visu * discriminamus sic :

334. Pix est atra, Æthiops fuscus [*fiavus*,] passer pullus, anser aquilus, castanea spadicea [*badia*.]

* Qui tamen allicinari potest, nisi oculum intendit.

335. Inter cærulea, caryophyllon dic hyacinthinum, violam janthinam, suggillationem lividam, cyanum cyanum^o, felinos oculos cæcios [*glauco*,] quædam subcærulea.

o *Ceruleum*.

336. Inter viridia , quercetum herbeum, pinetum prasinum, pontum hyalum [*venetum, vitreum*.]

337. Rubra sunt, Leo fulvus, minium puniceum, coccum coccineum [*purpureum*,] flamma rutila, sanguis rubicundus, nonnulla rubida, quædam rava.

p *Sic vulgò dicitur*.

338. Lutea sunt ; aurum flavum, cadaver exanguie luridum, later semicoctus gilvus [*helvus*.]

339. Albi denique species sunt, Rutilus, cinereus, pallidus, lacteus, canus, candidus, niveus, scutulatus, vulgò notati : sed quædam sunt discolora, versicolora, decolora.

CAP. 27. De sensibus internis.

340. **U**T sentire te sentias, interni sensus dati sunt tres, qui in cerebro resident.

341. Nimirum sub sincipite sensus communis, qui rei visæ, auditæ, gustatæ etiam, simulacrum apprehendit.

342. Hic

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⁊ Deſipitur.

⁊ Cogitabundas
tributum eodem
Agit.

⁊ Nec clamore nec
impulſu ſonans
ſuſcitari poteſt.

⁊ Quae intelligenti-
ae tarditatem ac
ſtopiditatem.

⁊ Qui conjectas
ſuſpicatur, huc
illuc vacillat
ſerpens (⁊ de-
ſiccat.)

342. Hic à vaporibus in ſomno obſtruitur ⁊ hinc inſenſibilitas.
343. Sub vertice habitat phantasia, quæ discrimina rerum dijudicat.
344. Hæc in perpetuo agitatione: hinc cogitationes, ſomnia, & multæ imaginæ.
345. Sub occipito memoria eſt, quæ jam apprehenſa & dijudicata in futurum uſum recondit.
346. Qui illas rerum icones (ſive dudum, ſive nuper impreſſas) ad revidendum reſumit, ille earum reminiſci dicitur.
347. Hæ ſi obliteratæ ſunt, oblivionem vocamus.
348. Quamobrem quorundam conſtanter meminiffe volumus, eorum crebro recordamur.
349. Quod oblitus ſum, qui ejus memor eſt, id mihi memoret [ommemoret.]
350. Vigilia nimia fatigat, quia cerebrum exſiccatur: ſopor recreat, quia irrigat.
351. Nec tam impenſè inedia debilitat quàm inſomnia.
352. Dormituriens oſſitat & pandiculatur: dormitans conquinſcit (id eſt, capite nutat:) altum dormiens ſtergit aut conchiſſat.

CAP. 28. De mente.

353. **M**ens in diſquiſitione rerum rationem conſultat, quia intellectum invenire animus ei eſt.
354. Cui egregium eſt acumen, citò rem perſpicit: hebetes ⁊ tardiſculi ſunt.
355. Qui multa inquirat, eſt induſtrius; qui noſcit, gnarus; qui excogitat, ſolers; qui notitiâ uſu & experientiâ firmavit, expertus; qui peritiâ pro re natâ uti novit, prudens; qui utitur, ſapiens; qui abutitur, aſtutus & fraudulentus.
356. Contra, qui nihil curat [qui nil curæ eſt,] torpidus eſt, qui nihil perſpicit, ſupidus.
357. Vera rei apprehenſio, ſcientia eſt; falſa, error; debilis, opinio [⁊ deſect]; ex conjecturis orta, ſuſpicio; nutans, dubitatio; impedita, hallucinatio; nulla, ignorantia.
358. Cum alterius relationi credimus, fides eſt; cum veriſimilibus

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riſimilibus rationibus cedimus, perſuaſio; cū ſuffici-
enti demonſtrationi, aſſenſus*

359. Quorum rationem non intelligimus, ea miramur:
quæ pernoſcere volupe eſt, rimamur.

* Cū haſiramur
aut aſſentionem
cohibemus. Epi-
ſc.

CAP. 29. De voluntate & affectibus.

360. **V**oluntatis eſt, bona amare & velle, malā odiſſe
& nolle.

361. Ex accidenti eſt, ſi cui hæc placent, illa diſplicent:
tum enim apparentia eam decipit, ut eligat deteriora,
aut ſpernat quorum ignara eſt.

362. Ecce autem quā ſubjecta eſt affectibus! quā i-
dentidem iis perturbatur!

363. Abſunt bona? ea deſiderat, optat, avet*; benè omi-
natur, anhelat, conatur & molitur, quidquid poteſt,
fruſtrationem nihilo ſecius veretur.

* Eorum deſide-
rio ſubiacet.

364. Hinc deſideria, vota, ſpes, ſtudia, molimina, cona-
tus, ſollicitudo.

365. Ante quam adipiſcitur, cū tædio fert etiam paulè
moræ intercepedinem.

366. Adſunt? geſſit aviditate, lætatur, gaudet, exilit gau-
dio, oblectat ſe ſuendo iis, amittere metuit: inde hi-
laritas, lætitia, voluptas, juncia tamen metui.

367. Eripiuntur? triſtatur, dolet, queritur: hinc triſti-
tia, penitudo, querela, cordolium.

368. Magis verò mala eam inquietant & diſtrahunt.

369. Ventura enim abominatur & averſatur ac declinat;
quæ formidat tamen, unde tremiſt & angitur: Hinc
averſatio, timor & formido, tremor & anxietas.

370. Advenientia pavescit, horret, trepidat ad ea, vei ſtu-
peſcit & exanimatur: inde pavor, horror, trepidatio.

371. Quam obvenerunt, irascitur inferenti; moeret, de-
plorat & luget illata: hinc ira, meſtitia, luctus.

372. Aliter ſe habet in alienis bonis aut malis.

373. Ibi fortunato gratulatur aut invidet: hic inſœlici
commiſereſcit, ejus vicem dolet, aut (ſi perverſa eſt)
exultat.

374. Boni ignorantia neglectam & aſpersionem, vio-
latio zelum adfert; ſatietas ſatiat & ſatiſdium adfert.

375. Pudor eſt & verecundia, ſiquis ob turpia erubeſcit

ſed

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ſed mœoris levamen erit, ſi cogites omnia omnibus accidere.

376. Si quidem poſt lapſum, ex innatâ [ingenitâ] nobis corruptelâ, nihil in nobis integrum: Omnia (cheu!) mutila, manca, lacera.

CAP. 30. De mechanicis in genere.

377. **H**Atenus naturalia: Quod ad Artes mechanicas attinet, ex nobis victum & amicum acquirunt. Nam artem aliquam nemo non facit.

378. Jam ergo Artificum quoque officinæ viſendæ nobis erunt.

CAP. 31. De hortorum culturâ.

379. **H**ortus eſt vel Pomarium, vel Viridarium, vel Vivarium aut roborarium.

¹ Cuius cultus eſt
² Cultuarius.
³ Aggellâ in al-
men terrâ.

380. Sepitur vel aggere ^a vel macerie (lapidea [cemen-
titâ] lateritiâ, vel luteâ & cratitiâ) vel plantis, vel ſepe [ſepimento] è palis [ſudibus] longuriis, aliſve len-
tis vitilibus plexâ.

^a Ut ſoſſor, paſti-
gator.
³ Marrâ, ſarculo.

381. Hortulanus [oliſor] ligone, marrâ, rutro [pali] bi-
palioque fodit, per pulvinos [areolas] ſemina ſpargit,
herbas erraticas ^a runcinâ extirpat, vel eradicat [ra-
dicitiis evellit.]

382. Arborator, ſeminario taleis vel vivitadicibus conſi-
to, (concinnitas eſt & elegantia, ſi in quincuncem di-
gerantur) talex ſurculos inferit, inſitos rigat, ſcalpro
germina & luxuriantia virgultâ putat, ſtolones am-
putat, arbuſculas flexiles ac ſequaces in topiariam
ſcenam concamerat.

383. Oleum ex olivis exprimitur: ſubtilis amurca ſidit,
traces abjiciuntur.

384. Apiarius alvearia curat, ceramque liquat.

CAP. 32. De Agriculturâ.

385. **A**gricola eſt, qui agrum colit, proventuque anno-
næ ſe ſuſtentat.

386. Coli

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386. Cui fundi & prædia conductitia ad tempus præfinitum [*præstitutum*] certâ mercede locantur, manceps est: cui villa creditur, villicus & colonus est. Colonus partiarius fundi fructus cum domino partitur.
387. Arvum subactum & à cespitis radicibus repurgatum, ut sit facundius, ante sementem stercoretur ^a fimo vel margâ. ^a liberior.
^b Inciditur tam-
tamen.
388. Novale, & vervacum, & requietus ager ex cessatione feracior est restibili: qui, quantumvis fertilis atq; uberrimus, ex frequente culturâ sterilefcit [*fit ef-
fectus.*]
389. Araturus jungit aratro boves, non funibus sed iugo
390. Tum agitans & ^c stimulo incitans subarat ^d, iterat, ^c Extimulans.
^d Effringit.
^e Porcas. tertiat, seminat & occat per liras ^e & versuras.
391. Inter lirandum verò alterâ tenet stivam (ne delir-
ret) alterâ rallam; & culter cum vomere buri [*buræ*] indito profcindit sulcos, donec absolvatur iugerum.
392. Porca ^f fit transversim ad derivandam uliginem. ^f Colliguit, alax,
sulcus aquarius.
393. Occam [*irpices*] in argilloso solo ferreis stylis con-
fixam esse oportet, in sabuloso lignea satis est.
394. Ubi segetes fruticescunt, periculum est ne tempe-
stas calamitatem inferat; ne verò zizaniis & nigel- ^g Importet.
lastro sylvescat aut ab aphacâ suffocetur, sarritione
[*runcatione*] opus est.
395. Cum messis adest, messores falce ^h metunt, manipu- ^h Falces.
larumque disponunt.
396. Colligunt postmodum in mergites, quos colligant
romicibus, superante in campo stipulâ ac spicilegio.
397. Tum vehibus in horrea convchunt, vel acervos con-
gerunt.
398. Tritores in areâ flagello triturant & extundunt
(quondam tribulabant tribulâ:) linquantur stramina
& acera.
399. Exinde subjactant aliquantisper ⁱ ventilabro, ut se- ⁱ a. aera.
cernatur palea.
400. Siquid sordium adhuc superest, cribro cernunt, ut
repurgetur & fiat frumentum; quod granariis inter-
tur, rutello (ne mucescat) corrutitur, & dimentum ra-
dio aquatur.

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CAP. 33. De moliturâ.

* A *molere*
quido & dicitur
rico.

a Verſatiles, ma-
mulari.
b Hydromyla.

c Excernitur.

401. **A**ntiquitus tundeſant ſolum modò & interebant
piſtillis in mortatio; hinc priſana * dicta.
402. Deinde pinſebant pilo ruidò *a* putrino; ſiebantq;
pultes & alica.
403. Noviffimè excogitatae ſunt molæ (truſatiles ^a pri-
mum, poſt aſinarum, tum aquatiles ^b & ventofæ [*alatae*].)
404. Ubi farina lapidibus molaribus (catillo & metâ) in-
trita per ſaccum cilicinium incernitur ^c excutiturque,
furtim ibus extrâ ſparſis.
405. Sed qui molit [*molitor*] emolumento inhiat.

CAP. 34. De panificio.

d Collyras.

e Clibanus.

f Candidus, ſimi-
lagineus.

406. **P**iſtor in maſtrâ maſſam ſpathâ ligneâ deſcit
[*ſubigit*], quam in panes ^e efformatam & palâ
[*inſurnibulo*] immiſſam furnus vel teſtus ^e excoquit.
407. Panis fermentatus geminam habet cruſtam, medul-
lam intus poroſam & ſpongioſam; azymus compactus
[*coſpiſſivus*] eſt. Similaceus ^f caret omni recremento:
cibarius [*ſecondarius*] eſt autopyrus; biſcoctus [*nauti-
cus, buccellatus*] eſt ad diuturnitatem.
408. Cupedinarius [*cuſularius*] ex polline cupedias pa-
rat & ſcitamenta. Placentarum ſpecies ſunt, ſimila,
ſpiræ, cruſtule, legana, artolagana, liba, ſcriblita
[*ſcriblita*], globuli, tortæ, ut & artocreata, artome-
la, artogalaſta, turoplax [*moretum*.] &c.

CAP. 35. De pecuariâ & lactario.

* Et pomeride,
canes aggregatio.

409. **O**pilioni, pedo vel ſlagro apparato *, ovium ag-
men conceditur; in quo ille peculium ſuum
peculiari charactere inſignitum habet. Oviculæ egre-
giæ [*eximie*] ſegregantur; gregariæ cum grege con-
gregantur; rejiculae rejiciuntur.
410. Lupus voraciſſima beſtia famelicus ululat, impe-
titque non greges ſolum, ſed & aimenta; quæ mo-
loſſi aut hybride à lupo cuſtodiant; hos autem mil-

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lus muricibus confixus tuctur.

411. Vagi paſtores paſcua mutant, mapalia ſua carro ^{a Nomades.}
circumvehunt: concepto ^b (quod ſep̄to aut inter ſep̄-
mento intercluditur) non compeſcunt, ſed compa-
ſcunt ^c gaudent.
412. Mandræ ſunt tralatitiæ cauiæ [*ovilia.*]
413. Buſulci è bubilibus, ſubulci ex haris, buccinâ evo-
cant.
414. Illi in præſepi paſtum præbent, hi in aqualiculo ^d
ubi & aquantur; ſtabula verò palâ ^e expurgant.
415. Vitulus & ſubrumus agnellus ex ubere coloſtram
ubertim ſugunt; ancilla rei d̄ lactaria lac mulget, mul-
ctâ ^f [*mulctrali* ^g] excipiens.
416. E lætis cremore [*ſlore*] agitato conſit butyrum; è
laſte coagulato (quod in tormâ imprimitur) caſeus:
ſerum ſuper eſt & oxygalum [*lac ſeroſum.*]
417. Vacca prægnans forda [*borða*] dicitur; nondum fœ-
ta, bucula & juvenca; effœta maſtationi eſt.
418. Fœnum è prati ſeculâ in ſtrigas deſectum & ſicili-
tum ſiccatur, raſtro ^h corraditur, ſurcâ in cumulos &
fornilia comportatur.
419. E renaſcente gramine cordum regerminat [*repu-
luſcit, reſloreſcit.*]

CAP: 36. De Lanonia.

420. **L**anio altitia (veſcula enim ſtrigofa & fame ene-
ſta non ſunt veſca [*ſculta*], quis iis veſcatur?)
in lanienâ maſtat, (id eſt, jugulat, excoriat, diſſecat;) ^a
in macello venum exponit bovinam, agninam, vitu-
linam, ovinam, ſuillam.
421. Fartor inteſtina pulpâ effarciens, farcimina & lu-
canicas, hillas, tomacula [*botulos,*] apexabones, tuceta
[*iſſera,*] minuta, itemque offas adipatas, penitas, per-
nas, perafones, ſuccidias conficit.
422. Adeps, quia opimior ^b, non concreſcit aque ſpiſſe
ac ſebum [*pinguedo.*]

^a V. V. V. V. V. V.

^b Humilis, &
quidam.

^c Hoc conſtituit
ſine propolis,
globuli, &
conſtituit.

D

CAP. 37.

Janua Linguarum reſerata:

CAP. 37. De venaturâ.

423. **V**enator dumeta indagine cingit, ſeras in ſcrobos ſeveasque pellit; aut canum ſagacium odoratu per veſtigia veſtigat & venatur prædam.

* Odori, odore
quis
Gallicus.

424. Odoratores^a canum indagant, veſtigat & leporarii^b perſequuntur. & c. eſtigat aliequantur. Villoſus aquaticus ſe demergit, hiſpaniolus [*accipitravius*] exulſitato perdicum agmine, ſacrato indicium facit: omnes venatici.

425. Cervus, ut in caſſes & plagas varis tentas incidit, irretitur & interimitur: ſi evaſit, celerat fugam.

* Dentibus ore
extantibus.

426. Aper ſpumans^a frendet & ſetas arrigit; at venabulo tranſſadactus interficitur.

CAP. 38. De piſcatione.

427. **P**iſcator in lacu & piſcinâ, reti & verriculo traſgulâve; in amne ſagenâ & naſſâ^a piſcatur; hamiota arundine piſcatorio & hamo (cui eſca inditur) ubivis expiſcatur captos. Sunt qui tridente piſciculos confodiunt.

* Vel viminâ
ſiciliâ.

CAP. 39. De aucupio.

428. **A**uceps aucupio exſtructo aviculas per illices allectas & inſectas vel reticulis adobruit, vel calamis viſcatis (quos in ambe ſeu perticâ proſtituit) implicat, vel tendiculâ aut decipulâ aut laqueorum tranſſennis illaqueat.

429. Quas vitâ donat, cavet incarceration, ſive junctim ſive ſeparatim.

430. Si juva pedicâ impedita ſeſe expedit [*extricat*], avolat, niſi ſe iterum in tricas intricket.

CAP. 40. De equivarâ.

431. **O**bſonator opſonia cœnât; promus condus è promuario vel carnario proſtat: Coquus in focu

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foco lebetibus [*cucumis*] phenis & capab; † elixar, verubus * infixa affat, craticulâ vel artoptâ torret; fatagine frigit.

432. Si quid terver & bullit, ne ebulliat [*ex effluet*] & efferveſcat, trullâ [*patbul*] conſutat, donec deterveſcat; ſi ſpumâ, rudiculâ [*inducit*] deſpumat.

433. Fuſcinâ [*creagr*, *creaccatio*] extrahit, ſiccinâ & qualo [*colo*] colat.

434. Reſidua culinarum uſenſilia ſunt, rutabulum †, batillus, † ignitabulum, radula, triuax, alvei, urci [*hydrae*], patiax, quæ cum colluuntur ſit colluivies.

435. Vas anſâ preſſabit; ſed ſi anceps eſt, ambigas, quâ arripias.

436. Aves deplemantur: piſces deſquomantur, exenterantur, exollantur, exdoſſuantur: (i. puſculi eviſcerantur.)

437. Aſſati & frixi aliquantô ſalubriores ſunt, quàm elixi aut jurenti, niſi pluſculum condiciuntur.

438. Salfamenta, nauriat^b, inſumata aut ſemicocſta tantum, a grê concoquantur.

† Qui de domat, i. ſpanduntur, vel tripode [*ex cap d*] ſuſtinetur.

* Quæ exenterantur, i. ſerren^a eviſcerantur. ſiccinâ vero ſunt ab abſinthio pho vel an^a gmatuſ.

† Quo ignis preſtatur a Tyrocinſiſ.

† Salfin, conditacitas.

CAP. 41. De Potulentorum paratione.

432. Vinitor vites novellas plantat, traducibuſque propagat; vineam bidente paſtinat; palmites rudicis ſeu pedamentis ſtatuminat: paulô poſt pampinat, tum vindemiât: vindemiâ peractâ racemationem pauperibus relinquit.

440. Orca uvas premit acinoſas: è quibus preſſis cõcular uorem exurget ſuavem: qui è lacu in eadum † vel ſeriam tranſlatus, Muſtum: & poſteaquam fuerit deſecatus, vinum dicitur, potus exhilarandis morſtis accommodus: maximè ſi igni eliquatur.

† Circulis vitiſ circumdantur, ne paſſuant.

441. Annozinum eſt optimum, horum nonnihil ſeculentum, generoſum licet vetuſ, cõſiſtat firmum; lymphatum citò acceſcit & ſuplet.

c. Annon ſerit.

442. Faſticia ſunt, abſinthites, helenites, melites, apites, &c.

443. Deſtutum eſt ſipa: exoleum vappa [*veteraſion* vappetſit].

d. Deſtipſa.

444. Hoc ubi non abundant, muſtum [*hydrameli*] coquitur; itemque cereviſa & ſenuſ & valida [*merget*].

e. Medo. † Inducit.

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quàm ex hinc [*polenta, farre toſto,*] & lupulo confe-
ctam, in æramento cerviſarii coquunt.

d Valgo tranſva-
ſatur : quod in
alea eſt decapu-
lare.

e Infunditur.

445. Abditur in cellas frigidioreſ & obturaculo [*epiſto-
mio*] obturatur : interdum tranſfunditur [*clatruari^d*]
relita verò promitur ſiphone [*tubulo, ſiphunculo*] aut e-
piſtomio in zythophora, ut vinum in ænophora. Stilli-
cidium, aut ſiquid fortuito effluit ^c excipitur excipulo.

446. Quò capacioribus in cupis conditur, eò ſapidior eſt,
quia non evaporat ; præſertim cantheriis [*baſillus*] al-
terioribus impoſita.

447. Ex inclinato dolio, fæces unâ exeunt.

f Acinorum foli-
culis & ſcopis
prælo denſo ſub-
ieſtis.

448. Ex vinaceis ^f conſit lora ceu poſca [*vinum ſecunda-
rium.*]

449. Infundibula ad lagenas pertinent.

CAP. 42. De aurigatione.

a Hippocomus.
b Poſtomide.

450. **E**quiſo ^a in equili equum caſtro ^b alligatum,
aut fiſcellâ (ſi refractarius ſit, pavidus, mordax,
aut ſternax) conſtrictum ſtrigili pui gat, gauſape in-
ſternit, avenam vanno ventilat, ſtramen ei ſubſternit.

c Equiſellæ.

451. Eques manuum inſtratum conſcendit, ^c ephippio
inſidens divaricatis cruribus, ſtapedibus inſiſtit ; cal-
cariū encentride inſtigat, concitato gradu admittit,
fræno vel lupato inhibet ^d, habenâ pro lubitu ſteſcit,
vel in orbem equitat ; tardum accelerat, è deſeſſo &
laſſato deſcendit [*deſiſit.*]

d Suſtinet.

452. Antilena, poſtilena, dorſuale & phaleræ cæteræ or-
natui ei ſunt.

453. Succuſſator equitem quaſſat ; gradarius molliter,
tollutarius [*aſturco*] tollutim incedit [*ſertur,*] nec
ceſpitat.

454. Auriga parippum ſellario jugat, antecellorios ante
ſe agit.

455. Magnates ſcjugibus vehuntur, pilentis & carpentis :
plebei quadrigâ, trigâ, bigâ ; idque in rhedâ merito-
riâ aut eſſedo [*petorrito*] ; alicubi etiam ciſio.

456. Onera plautro, ſarraco, trahâque ; ægrotantes ar-
cerâ ; delicati leſſicâ tranſvehuntur.

457. Currus habet rotas, ex modio, radiis duodecim, a-
pſidibus ſex, & totidem canthis contextas : ſed axes, ut

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axungia ungantur, ſucculâ ſuſtolluntur.

458. Temonis extremitati admoventur de helcio dependentia retinacula (ſive catenæ ſive funiculi, ſive lora:) ponē autem ſuſſilamen, ad ſuſſilaminandum in præcipiti deſcenſu curium.
459. Qui cūm per orbitas leviùs trahatur, ne exorbitet, reſpice.
460. Clitellæ ac doſſuaria cuius caballo ſuſpirioſo aut clitellario imponuntur: ut per loca præcipitia & invia tranſitum alium non ferentia, onera tranſferantur.
461. Bajuli vel humeris vel unirotâ, vel feretro (ærumnâ à collo ſuſpenſâ) bajulant.

CAP. 43. De naviculariâ.

462. **A** Transmarinis exotica ^a apportanturi nautæ navem conſcendunt & ſalum navigant [*mare tranſmittunt.*]
463. Naucſerus ^a ſolvit, & in puppi ad clavum [*gubernaculum*] ſedens, nauticâ pixide [*indice*] & chartis marinis edoctus, gubernat: alii per foros curſitantes funes laxant aut intendunt; ad antennas vela ^b explicant, vela contrahunt vel ſubſtringunt; jam in malo artemona, jam in prorâ dolonem [*epidromum,*] appendentes & apluſtria.
464. Tranquillo ^a æquore velificatio non procedit; niſi remiges per tranſitra ad ſcalmos confidentes, ſequē mutuò celeſmate cohortati, per columbaria remigent: (ſed celocem [*liburnicam, lembum*] ſtabra velocitùs impellunt, quàm remi aut remuli iſtremem^b): qui, ubi opus, contis ^c trudendo à brevibus ^d propellunt, & ſcopulos tutò præterlegunt [*ſublegunt.*]
465. Nam ^e huc ſi incidant, naufragio periclitantur, niſi rerum jacturam faciunt: idcirco bolide profunditatem exquirunt [*altitudinem explorant.*]
466. Procellâ obortâ vel rapido ſtamine, cui obniti nequeant; navis mari permiſſa ſectur, vel (ſummiſſis omnibus velis) fluctuat & jactatur: At ſi diſruptis armamentis extremo laborant diſcrimine, ne abripiantur à decumanis fluctibus & in ſyrtin vada

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vada aliqua illidantur; anchoram (etiam sacram) ru-
denti annexam jaciunt*; nec eam tollunt, donec tem-
pestas desaviecit.

467. Primò & secundò navigans, si navigandi insuetus
(etiamsi vento secundo†) nauseam vix effugiet.

468. Navis * à naupego fabricata è navali in altum de-
ducitur: vacta, præsertim ætvaria & corbita, ut fir-
miùs innatet, † saburrâ oneratur; sed si nimio plus,
pessum ibit.

469. Fatiscit^b multoties ac dissilit, perque hiscentes ri-
mas sentina illabitur, ac in carinam confluit, unde
antiâ exantletur. Tabulam commissuræ conquis-
satæ stupeâ factâ à ferruminantur.

470. Navigatione peractâ, actutum navigia in portum †
appellenda sunt & in aridum subducenda, ut exone-
rentur suo oneri; aut certè in opportunam stationem
deducendi.

471. In navigibili flumine naviculæ, phaselii, lintres, aca-
tia, cymbæ sunt in usu; imò & rates.

472. Alibi deest [desu] vadum, quo vadentur, pontone tra-
jiunt, dicuntque trajectus: sed portitor à vectori-
bus nauticum polcit.

473. Alibi sunt pontes, lapidei, lateritii vel sublicii^d, &
pensiles [versutiles,] itemque ponticuli.

474. ilinator quævis profunda tranat & enatat.

CAP. 44. De itineribus.

475. V^lator, quò tendit, rectâ & compendio sine ambig-
ibus proficiscatur: ad diverticula ne divertat
[desiliat.]

476. Semitæ ignotæ causâ viam regiam * ne deserat, nisi
titus sit callis, & itineris dux comelpe peritus.

477. Avia & salebras qui metuit, nusquam deviet.

478. Bivium fallax est: quæppter ne erres, in ipso di-
vortio & anfractu obvios hæsitare, quâ eundem? hac
an illac? num dextrorsum an sinistrorsum stectendum?

479. Tramites sineossi & compita non aequè seducunt.

480. Peregrinari ut possis absque interprete, idioma
calles.

481. Peregrè ituro ocreæ competunt, aut perones * eb
cænum;

* Tum naves in
anchoris stare
dicuntur.

† Non adverso.

* Oneraria, belli-
ca, prætoria,
proprietaria, com-
strata, sporta, spe-
culatoria, pirata-
ca.

† Saburrarib.
b. Rumasagit.

† In enjor mæ-
lam pili flodis
allius aucto.

c. Vectoria.

d. E. sublicis, quæ
fiteat, ille in
terram depun-
guant.

† Prætoriam,
publicam.

* E. calopodia,
solæ lignæ vel
ferreæ.

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cœnum; & perafus [*galeus*] ob ſolem; & penula ^c ſcor- ^c Iacerna:
tea vel è lanâ coactâ ob pluvias: & baculus ſeu ſci-
pio, quo nitatur: adminiculo enim eſt.

482. Opus etiam eſt ei viatico ad faciendas impenſas:
vel licetis cambii [*collybis*].

483. Sed & patientiâ: ſiquidem tam ſub die pernoſtare
nonnunquam obtingit, quàm ſub late.

484. Cùm in urbem aliquam appuleris, ubi ubi es, qui-
cum ſis attende.

485. Nam latrones [*predones*, *graſſatores*,] prædantur:
Pyratæ navigantes bonis ſpoliant; imò in ipſo hoſpi-
tio non hoſpes ab hoſpite tutus eſt.

486. Sarcinæ, quibus ſua convafata ſibi portant, ſunt, vi-
dulus, mantica, ſaccipitulum, pera, hippopera, bulgus,
maſtipium, cumenus, loculus; deniq; ſinus & funda.
† Onopola, em-
pones, popinari,
ex nominatis com-
facium; & ex ali-
orum incommo-
dis ſua comoda

487. Ut expeditior ſis, impediementis ne te aggrava.

488. Si maculandum eſt, celatibus uti quàm veredis præ-
ſtat. Emenius iter, egredere ^d.

489. E longinquo reducem te ſilvum & hoſpitem lata-
bundi tui excipiente*. Sunt qui itinerarium conſcri-
bunt & ephemerides [*diaria*].

d Radi, revens

* Radium tibi
gratulantur

CAP. 45. De mercaturâ.

490. **M**ercatores bona alii de allata, non abſque lu-
ro (quis enim cum damno quaſtum faciat?)
alienant & dividend [†].

491. In emporiis celebra exercentur commercia: oppi-
dum nundina & mercatoſus inſtituuntur. Minutarii
negotiatores mercimonias à magnariis [*ſolidariis*] qui
in ſolidum vendunt, coemptas, minutatim pluriſ di-
vendunt & particulatim diſtrahunt.

492. Et præpolæ, & inſtitores, & tabernarii, & circumfo-
ranei, & pararii*, & ſcrutarii cum ſuis ſcrutis, & qui-
vis nugivenduli negotiantur, & negotiatores dici om-
nes volunt [†].

493. Et quidni? ubique ſanè merx* vendibilis licet [*ve-
nit, venales proſtat*]: venditor nimio indicat, & quod al-
ſe carum eſt, ſolido forſitan æſtimat: at empor licet
[*licitatur*] minoris, donec contrahant.

494. Sed qui grandi pecuniâ, præſertim repræſentatâ
[*cauſa*].

† Annona, ſupel-
lectiles, & mono-
polæ per ſua mo-
topola omnibus
obſervant

* Proxenetæ, quo-
rum interventus
conſtituitur con-
tractus.
† Item aromati-
cola, ſtrigaria,
lavaria, pannaria,
p. l. omnes, ſcrutarii,
z. m. m. ſ. m. m.
[*ſcrutarii*]
* Ac ultro, a
(quod alio) puer.

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[nummularia,] mercatur, ne ſe defraudet, nummorum (qui aurei ſunt, vel argentei, vel ærei) teneat valorem: nummuli, teſuncii, ſemoboli, oboli, groſſi, ſtremeni, ſolidi imperialis, ſcutari. Angli nuaciant per libras [aureos,] marcas, geniales, nobiles, coronatos, ſemicoronatos, ſolidos, teſtones [ſemiſolidos,] &c.

425. Talentum Atticum valuit ſexaginta minas*: mina centenas drachmas [denarios] ſeu quadringentos ſeſtertios; ſeſtertius autem * duos Germanicos crucigeros, at ſemi-groſſum^b ter e^c moneta noſtratis.

426. Pretium rerum ingreſcit aut remittit; ſed nihil cuiquam carius aut majoris conſtare aiunt, quàm quod precibus emitur.

* 187. li. de no-
ſtro.
† Drachma Atti-
ca ſive denarius
Romanus erat
paris indicatur
noſtratus dena-
rius (qui vocan-
tur) i. premis cum
ſonante.
* Ejus nota erat
118. ſeſtertius (plurale) creſcitur ſa. p. ſignificat. 1000. ſeſtertios. Decem ſeſtertiorum idem per ſe deſig-
nat: At Decem ſeſtertiorum denotat decem milia ſeſtertiorum: Decem ſeſtertium v. det. deſignat centena
milia ſeſtertiorum. b. Dimidium. c. Quon monetarius ſignat [ſort, precat, percutit.]

† 118. ſeſtertius (plurale) creſcitur ſa. p. ſignificat. 1000. ſeſtertios. Decem ſeſtertiorum idem per ſe deſig-
nat: At Decem ſeſtertiorum denotat decem milia ſeſtertiorum: Decem ſeſtertium v. det. deſignat centena
milia ſeſtertiorum. b. Dimidium. c. Quon monetarius ſignat [ſort, precat, percutit.]

CAP. 46. De veſtarius opificiis.

497. **L**inum & cannabis macerantur in lacuna^a reſi-
de; caſſecata frangibulo conteruntur, tum car-
minantur, remanente ibi flocco, hic ſtupâ.

498. Dehinc netrices, penſo ad colum applicato, fila tra-
hunt, ſive gi-gillo, ſive tuſo cum verticillo.

499. Ex albro vel rhombo netum glomeratur in glo-
mos, unde fit tela.

500. Textor ſtaminei tramam [ſubtegmen] radio ſubte-
xens linteum & carſalum conficit; quod ut cande-
ſcat, inſolatur.

501. Bilex requirit duplex licium, tilex triplicatum
[triplex.]

502. Idem propemodum in lanificio fit.

503. Goſſypium [bambacium, xylum] vel lana* peſtetur,
carminatur, netur, textitur, & pani tranſeunt in pannu:
quem, ſi levidenſis eſt, ſullo conſtipat, clavis uncinatis
diſtendit, dealbat & terrâ cinoliâ emaculat: Tinctor [inſector] in^c cortinâ tingit [ſufficit] non
diluto [reſiſſo] evanido, ſento^c colore; ſed ſaturo,
pertinaci, vegeto, vel dibapho.

504. Sartor [veſtarius] meſurat^d, ſi ſiſce ſcindit, ſeu &
digitali indumento ſuic (ſed ne futura notabiles ſint,) quandoque & diſſuit commiſſuras ac retexit ſibi, rur-
ſumque ſiſſuras conſuit, plicatque per ſiſs & plicat
[ſtriat.]

505. Qui

a. Lani.

* Alij ſto. a. ſto.
[ſto. ſto. a. ſto.]

† Pannitorum ex-
p. ſit, pexum red-
dit, villum avol-
lit, conſtantem at-
tendit.
b. Laco.
c. Sordo.
d. Dimittitur.

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505. Qui deſcita aut depexa aſſumentis ſarcit [*reſarci,*]
 * veteramentarius: qui obſolera interpolat, mango eſt. e Conſtitutor.
 506. Coriarius coria ſilivio elaborat; & quibus iutor
 [*calcearius*] in lutiſſimā ad modum, ſubula & filo pi-
 cato calceamenta conficit [*ſuppingit.*]
 507. Pellio ē pellibus pellicea conſtruit.
 508. Alutarius alutas præbet. Sed omnes hi per deſpe-
 ctum [*ludibrium*] Cerdones audiunt.

C A P. 47. Veſtitum genera.

509. Veſtis ad obtegendam nuditatem ē Paradifo eje-
 ctis data, ſuſcit ad ſolium adhibetur.
 510. Quoties eam induimus & exuimus aut mutamus, tor-
 ties eſt nobis moli ac iemore.
 511. Alii laxa gaudent, alii ſtriſſa: habitu multiplici.
 Indui ſericā [*ſericam*] adeo ſuſtilli, ut pellaceat. im-
 moleſſiam; nudare ſe in publico, aut membrum ob-
 velandum inhoneſtiſſis denudare, lenocinium quod-
 dam ſapit.
 512. Veſtitus virilis eſt: Thorax * manicatus, e-lobium
 manicis deſectum, ſemoralia * [*bræce, calice,*] toga ra-
 iris, lacerno [*abolla,*] ſigum ^b leno, paludamentum.
 513. Fæmineus: amiculum, ſtola, ſupparus, calamæx [*ſi-
 ca,*] peplo, præcinctoria [*caſtula,*] viſta, reticulum ^c
 mitra *.
 514. Communis: Induſium [*inducta,*] ſubucula, capiti-
 um, pileus (cuſus ſummitas apex eſt) ſiata, tunica, chi-
 rotheca, tibiſſia, perſecclides, calcei (ſoleas, obſti-
 gulum, & corrigias habentes) ſocci, crepidæ, ſubere-
 mæ illa ſandalia, & uti iſis pedi quadrantes cothurni.
 515. Omnis, ubi attinet, ſpinula [*acule,*] uncinati,
 ſpinteres, ſioulæ, noduli [*globuli,*] anſæ, ocellæ, oſti-
 culis innodati ^e, connectunt.
 516. Cingulo nos cingimus & diſcingimus, ligulis no-
 dos * aſtringimus aut ſolvimus.
 517. Pallia, endomides, & huiuſmodi extrema, amictus.
 518. Emblemata & ornamenta adſciuntur: mitella, red-
 imicula (quibus cincti & alia redimuntur) xenia,
 ſimbræ, lambi [*infima,*] lemmiſci, lacinia.
 519. Itē annuli, torques, monilia, manreſi, armilla, bro-
 che, ballæ deauratæ, claviculi, & gemationi oper-
 nec

* Sicut ſis vesti-
 tate.

a pectus.

* Pectus, ſubſi-
 tuiſſe, ſi ſiſſe
 ſiſſe, ſi ſiſſe
 ſiſſe, ſi ſiſſe
 ſiſſe, ſi ſiſſe

b Chiton
 c Reticulum
 d Mitra

e Ocella
 f Pectus
 g Pectus

h Pectus
 i Pectus
 k Pectus

l Pectus
 m Pectus
 n Pectus

o Pectus
 p Pectus
 q Pectus

r Pectus
 s Pectus
 t Pectus

u Pectus
 v Pectus
 w Pectus

x Pectus
 y Pectus
 z Pectus

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g. Muricula

- nec non linteola, ſtrophia, ſudaria s.
 520. Pannoſi centones inopum ſunt.
 521. Gynecæum habet mundum muliebrem, matronæ
 p. diſſequas.

C A P. 48. De fabrilibus artiſciis.

a. E vitro exſpice
 conſpecta.

522. **P**rimus ſpecus & cavernæ, tabernæ & frondea
 tabernacula, cæſpitia tuguriola & gurguſtio-
 la, erant habitacula; nunc ædificia, in d. iſtans ſub-
 ſtructionibus omnia reſerta ſunt.

523. Hæc aliâs humilia ſunt, aliâs excelsa; diſſega, tri-
 ſtega (trium aut plurium tabulatorum), Deaque vel in-
 colentis pro: ria, vel conducticia & meritoria.

524. In câſâ exili lubens quis degit?

525. Architectus, deſcriptâ prius totius fabricæ ichno-
 graphiâ [*ſciographiâ*] ſecundum eam formam [*hypo-
 typſiâ*] b. ædificat; adjuvantibus ſabris, ſecuri & malleo
 operas ſuas peragentibus.

b. Extruit.

526. Faber murarius [*cementarius*] è cemento (à lipi-
 cidâ parato) vel lateris coſtili & c. intricâ, ad libellum
 & perpendicularum muros fabricatur; ſarcturâ implet
 interſtitia; trullâ adhibitâ cruſtat opere tectorio;
 putâ calce udâ (non vivâ) vel gypſo.

c. Arectus.

d. Lorica teſtaceâ

527. Lignarius faber trabe ferreis anſis firmatâ, aſciâ ad
 amuſſum excoſciat (c. ſegmentis & aſſulis avoluntibus)
 torulos [*callos*] è materiâ abſcindit; terebrâ aut te-
 rebellâ terebrat ac perforat; trochleis elevat; inter-
 g. rinos pariete, craticis & luto aceroſo, illitos, co-
 o. dinat; clavis impactis conſolidat.

e. Schidiſt

f. Lutator

528. Ligna poſt plenilunium ſuccidantur, ne alburnum
 e cariem ſentiat.

g. Pueriſſimum
 Eac carioſum.

529. Lignator atbores ſternit & ſtirpitus extirpat, humi
 ſtratos truncat; ſerrâ pulſam [*robur*] ſerrat (ſcobe
 ſeu ſerragine recidente); tudite caneum adigit & ſin-
 dit; ſtrues coacervat, & ſarmentorum falces com-
 ponit f.

h. Diſſeminate.

i. Cremorum.

j. Abiſſus cadua
 obſepit reſecta, ut
 reſuſcitantur.

530. Arcularius [*ſeriniarius, capſarius*] aſeres & tabulas
 ſectiles d. labrâ aut runcinâ edolat, ſubſcudibus com-
 mittit & coadunat [*coſſat*], glutine [*colla*] conglu-
 tinat, ferrumine ferruminat, vernice oblinir.

k. Dolabellâ.

531. Fer-

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531. Ferrarius in uſtrina ſoli uſ inuſſat & emellit :
 mox forcipe *ſerrina* pichenum ſuper incude cudie
 marculo (emicantibus ſtricturis) explanat, in lami-
 nas ducit ; perinde ac aurifaber autum in bracteas
 atteruat.
532. Serarius & pelio ſip^a ſip^a linat^a linat^a (reliquie ſunt
^aramenta,) planuſa ſe britiem lauigat, aſpredines
 aequat, & poſit ut^a nitent.
533. Eodem pertinent fabri ararii, ſtannarii, automa-
 tarii, ſcandeliarii iidem, uictores, tornatores^a, uini-
 arii, & qui reſtes torquent reſſiones. His accedunt
 arcuarii, linoſegi [*cultrarii*], carpentarii [*paſſura-
 ri*], cruſtarii, lychnopoſi, materiarii, ferrarii, carbo-
 narii, cultrarii, &c.
534. Op^aerarii [*opera*] ac mercenarii mercede conducun-
 tur, ut ſubmiſſerent, veſtibus tollant, palangis vol-
 uant. Redemptores totam ſtructuram in ſe recipiunt.
535. Figulus ex argilla^a illos ſciles^a, fidelias, op^aerari-
 li, aliaque ſiglina ſingit.
536. Domus altè fundata, optimè materiata, affabrè ex-
 ſtructa, apta ſymmetrià ſabreſacta, angelis benè ſoli-
 data, ^acoluminque ſtabiliſſa, perſtat diutiſſimè inco-
 lumis & ſarta tecta^a.
537. Alià, ruit, & ſunt ruinae parietinæ ac rudera.
538. Vacillantem itaque & deuergentem [*declinantem*]
 piſa^a vel aliis fulcris fulciri : uitium facientem, quat-
 ſatam, aut labantem [*ſmutam*] vel reſci vel dirui-
 e lapſam aut funditus deſtructam inſtaurari, reparari,
 & de integro renovari neceſſe eſt.
539. Domicilium amplum commodam facit habitatio-
 nem : arctum & anguſtius æquo, incommodam.

CAP. 49. De domo ejuſque partibus.

540. Introiturus^a per anticam in ardes, ne aberres, in
^aveſtibus ſubſiſte & frontiſpicium intueri : de-
 mum pulſa cornicem [*cantharum, maxillam ſerrum*].
541. Siquis per tranſennam aut fenestram aperilem
 proſpectat aperiri rog^a : ſi aperit, pedem, ne ad limen^a
 offendas, attolle : caput, ne ad ſuperliminare^a allidas
 [*ſupinus*] ſubmitte : utrinque poſtes erunt.

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542. Ubi pertransiveris oſtium, occlude; peſſulum obdendo, vel obicem ſaltem, ut aliis præcludas introitum.

543. Cardines ne ſtudeant, aut fores crepent, lente commove.

544. Ex atrio in cætera conclavia patet aditus: per ſcalarum * aut cochleæ † gradus, eſt aſcenſus ad ſuperiores contignationes.

* Quæ ſunt fixæ aut g. ſt. oris.
† Cochliides conſtantur per ſcapum

545. Teſtum ad deſcendiendam pluviam devexum, columinibus incumbit *; tignis, cantheriis, & tigillis (quorum cardines extremi in columbaria inferuntur) tegulæ, imbrices vel ſcandulæ: Culmen ſtramincum eſt.

* Columina æreæ. Arvis capreoli [ſibia] utrinque inclinantes reſolvuntur: & diſtillant.

546. Additamenta ſunt, appendices, compluvia: itemq; (ad proſcindi ſulcidia) projecturæ & ſaggrundia: Memana & antibus [antis] innixæ pergulæ [podia] aſlantides [telamones] coronideſque †. Lorica præcipitium prohibet.

† Acroteria pinnae ſunt tectonibus ſuæ ventorum indicia, exantes columinibus aut ligna guculæ.

547. Area impluvium dicitur: per poſticum exitus [egreſſus] eſt aliò.

548. Sera clave clauditur ac recluditur, id eſt, obſeratur & reſeratur.

CAP. 50. De hypocausto.

* Vaporarium.

549. **H**ypocaustum * caleſcit fornace: linteamina, quibus indormimus, uvida [ſubuvida] thalpoleæro [thermoclinio.]

550. Feneſtræ vitreæ lumen tranſmittunt: lignæ ſunt cancellatæ aut clathratæ [quæ clathri reticulati obſepiunt. *]

* His obduſtum operimentum tuſſile tumbææ omnia obſandit.

551. Pavimentum liſtucâ pavitum, at teſſellatum eſt, aut vermiculatum [ſegmentatum:] laquear [lacunar] tabulatum aut fornicatum [arcuatum, fornicibus ſuſpenſum:] ubi arcus teſtudinis in tholo conveniunt, & decuſſatim ſe interſecant.

552. Servandis rebus receptacula [reconditoria] ſunt; arcæ, armaria, riſci, veſtiaria, thecæ, capſæ, ciſtellæ; transportandis verò, ſportæ, cophini, calathi, quali, qualli, &c.

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CAP. 51. De coenaculo.

553. **M**enſæ^a mappâ inſtratae lances & diſci (ſive ſine
 a 1. An, qui olim
 erant & a. m. u. u. u.
 rini & u. u. u. u.
 rini.
554. Apponuntur è caniſtro, panis collyræ, aut buccæ
 ſciſſæ, tum fercula.
555. Invitati convivæ, à convitatoꝝ in coenaculum^a
 [triclinium] introducuntur.
 a Vel ab archi-
 trichno.
 * Sive convatio-
 nem opere in-
 ſtituo uſitum.
 b Pollobium, pel-
 livium.
556. Et ubi ſuper pelvim ex aquali, aut ſuper mallu-
 um^b è gutturnio, ſe laverunt, & mantili terſerunt, per
 ſcamina vel diſpoſita ſedilia (ſuppoſitis ſcabellis) ac-
 cumbunt.
557. In prociñctu eſt ſtructor, qui dapes prælibat & diſ-
 pergitur aliis.
558. Juſcula & pulmenta ſorbe è catino & gabatâ, vel
 cochlearibus ſume; cætera eduliaſ^c cibaria ſcultro (quæ
 c Paropſide.
 " Decide.
 manuſcripto tene) diſceipe (portianculam decerpe^d &
 aſſidenti præbet) ſin iſerixerint, recaleſcant igitur ab-
 ſol^e [anthropi, ſuculo] ſubdito.
559. Civiles labia non exſertâ linguâ lingunt lambunt-
 ve (quod eſt inurbani^d;) ſed mapellâ detergunt.
560. Neque belus aut ſuſta d. glutunt: ſed manſtando
 comedunt, & dentiſcalpium expediunt.
561. Muſcæ, ni muſcario abigantur, egerunt culas [ter-
 mines.]
 d Sordidi, imma-
 diſti, qui muſcus
 eſt apertibus, &
 reſſit ſe quæ
 e Mordicus accen-
 ſendus.
562. Proferuntur è reſpoſitorio & hyalotheçâ crateres,
 calices, vitra, cululli & diotæ: prolutaque in abaco^f i
 reponuntur.
 f Argentea.
563. (Patera eſt patulo & repando oriſicio poculum.)
564. Tūm cellarius temetum depromit: pincerna verò
 aſſert in medium; ex obſâ vel hircâ^g (cirnea, utre) vel
 cantharo fuſ è infundit; cyatham ad ſumum uſque
 marginem^h implet, & porrigit; propinantque alii aliis
 g Eſt ram, oſtra,
 cucurbita.
565. Qui opiparum ornat convivium (quod exquisitas
 habet epulas, non abſque ſerina, & quidem diverſos
 miſſus;) is videri velleſt lautioriⁱ vivere apparatu,
 non tenui aut ſordido.
 h Splendide.
566. Aſſaturis ſuperadduntur in ſcutellis^j embammata
 [intinctæ], laçtucæ ſeſſiles, raphanus, omphafium, ace-
 taria: item ſalgama, oliva, cappares, cucumeres, beta,
 tandemq; bellaria, tragemata, hypotrimmata & apo-
 phoreta.
567. Ve.
- j Oxophaphis, acce-
 tabiles.

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567. Verum enim, erò feſtiva colloquia præcipuum ſunt condimentum.

568. Edaciores omnia exedunt; nil niſi vorant; multo mane jeſtant, meridie prædent, multo die me-
dant, multà nocte cenant, inò conſeſtum à pran-
dio coſumunt: ſed qui ſedentariam & umbratilem
vitam agunt, jeſtaciulo & merendà abſtineant: nec
quid viſi ſordillent, jejuni.

569. Ter de die eſitare & ſaturari nocet, niſi pareò.

CAP. 52. De cubiculo.

570. **I**N dormitorio ſponda & ſulera [*ſalmenta, ſimpo-
dia*] cubile ſuſtinent; ſed deſiciente lecto, ſtrata
ſubſternitur aut mattæſ.

571. Strato ſuperinſpicitur lodix & periſtroma, & huic
cervical: regetibus & ſtragulis nos integimus.

572. Pulvinæ plumeum eſt: culcitra tomento ſarcta &
Pulvillo inſidemus.

573. Matula veſicæ ſevandæ, & ſecellus [*ſtrina*] vel ſea-
phium alvo exonanda, cubiculo neceſſariæ requi-
ſitæ ſunt.

574. Cubatus pro meridianâ reſtatione eſt.

575. Qui ſupinus cubat in cuſo [*epinalie*] moleſtatur: qui
proni dormit, anhelicu.

576. Si edormiſti & egilas, vigila, ne obdormiſ rur-
ſum: expeſectulque primâ luce, admodum dilucul
alioſ fortiter inclama, donec expeſeſeſeris.

577. Hyberno tempore antelucana diligentia proba-
tæſ.

CAP. 53. De balneo & munditie.

578. **L**impidâ faciem ſepidâ ablucere, eſt munditie
contum: ſuc: ucare vel ſpau pullo obline-
re, ſpurcicie. Apag: pulchritudinem inſtitutam, ementi-
tam, adventitiam, & ſenociao acitiam.

579. In theriaſ arſis torpidi ſoventur calidâ vel tepidâ.
Lavacia & balneſ ſides ac eluvies eluant; omnem
pedorem, ſudorem & ſqualorem abſterguant & deſi-
cant.

580. Ubi

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580. Ubi tamen honeſtatis ergò ſubligacula & caſtula locum habent.

581. Sed veſtimenta immunda [*ſordida*] lavantur in labro à lotrice, & lixivio ac ſapone [*ſmezzate*] mundantur; aut everruntur ſeraceo pectine, aut exterguntur ſpongiâ: Collaria roborantur amylo*.

a Reſolvunt
munda.
* Lapidem ſavignatortio ſav. gauris
† Lapidem bibeulo
& ſitulaſco.

582. Cilicio ac pumice ꝑ noſmet ipſi tricantur: vaſcula ſtramento, vel equiſeto vel echino ſtringuntur: quiſquilex & anal. ſta ſcopis verruntur.

583. Ubi putei juges deſiderantur (è quibus crepidine circumdatiſ, toll. none & hauſtro vel ſitula haurias:) aqueductus per tubos & canales, aut per incilia fieri convenit.

584. Tonſorcrines ſorpice tondet (olim voſcellâ vellebant, ut & bidentum vellera, quas hodiè tondemus) vel abradit & deglabrat novacula acie.

585. Balneator inſuper ſcarificat.

586. Coma [*caſario*] (quas Germani^b alunt, Poloni capronas) ꝑ ectine ꝑctitur. Effeminati nonnulli cincinnos cal uniſto (ſi diis placet) criſpant, & calvi (proh pudor!) cemam aſcrititiam* [*ſutile capillamentum*] adaptant^d. Digni ſanè, qui cycladas cum ſymate traſtingeſcent, & muliorem habitum ꝑ omnia emulentur.

b Promittunt, nuntiant.

c Adoptivam

d Aſſiſtantem

587. Unctiões, ſuffimenta, paſtilli, diſpaſmata, odora-
menta, aſperſionesque ex ampullis, ſunt mollium ho-
mancionum & voluptuariorum; quibus delibuti fra-
grant.

CAP. 54. De conjugio & affinitate.

588. **C**onjugium eſt, cum maritus & marita, ut con-
juges, cohabitant.

589. Cælebs matrimonium initurus, diſpicit ſibi, quam
ambiat [*prociat*] virginem nubilam, aut viduus vidua-
am. Siquis nobilior cum pl. beia matrimonium con-
trahit, conjugio diſpari natales ſuos dehoneſtare [*de-
decorare*] putatur.

590. (Dos & forma nonnunquam rivales exciunt: at in-
dotata, etiam grandiores [*grandæva*] maximam par-
tem manent innuptæ.)

591. Procus

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a Nympha.

b M. primario
copulatione.
c Post nuptias.
d Post nuptias.
e Post nuptias.

* Agnati habentur
per agnitionem
patris patris.

591. Proculus cum obtinet, ut ei deſpondeatur, ſit ſponſus;
& quæ nobis ei, * ſponſa: ille ſuam pronubum [*para-
nymphe*] habet, hæc ſuas pronubas & annulum pro-
nubum.

592. Poſtquam, auſpiciis parentibus, ſide conceptis ver-
bis nunc data ^b conſarcentur; à nuptiis conſumi-
matis vir & uxor dicuntur (poſtriciè ^c nuptiarum ſi-
unt ^d repotia.)

593. Qui notam elocutunt, dicantur ſocer & ſocruſ; qui
eandem *in uxorem* duxit, geſer; quæ nupſit, nurus; reli-
qui * agnati ex coſe aſſiniam titulo cohoneſtant: Le-
vir compellat gloriæ.

594. Si conuoluntati nuptiarum aſſerit, integrum ſuit ei
prius nuptiam repudiare; quæ, diuorſio tacta, foras
exacta, res ſuas ſibi habere juſta eſt, & diuertere: Ho-
c eſt niſi alterutro obitus ſi jungit. Uxorius non
eſt ſui juris, ſed uxori obnoxius.

CAP. 55. De puerperio.

595. **U**T ſexuſ, ita conjugaliſ copula thalamuſque
proliſ cauſa eſt.

e Inſiſſerant &
inſiſſerant n. a. e.
f. n. a.
g. Vulvâ in leu-
m.
h. Cum i. D. o.
i. ſiſſerant.
j. Parturiens ſen-
tit tormen-
ta.

596. Vir, qui recens natum inſar tem de ſuo alit; an mu-
lier grãvida, quæ & tenellum ^e embryonem & fortum
conformatum in utero ^d [*matrice*] geſtat: uter horum
majori pietate ac reverentia colendus eſt? uterque
^e ſecundum Deum, quæ fieri poteſt ſummâ.

597. * Puerpera poſtquam peperit ſex ſeptimanas [*heb-
domadas*] latitare lege tenetur.

598. Pater gignit: mater, niſi abortit, parit, filioſque &
filiaſ enicitur; quandoque eodem partu gemelloſ (at
abortuſ ^f non evadit vitaliſ:)

f Abortiva.

599. Ambo educant, ſuaviant, oſculantur, in ſinu gre-
mioque reſovent.

600. Non eodem quo illi, modo vitricuſ & noverca pri-
vignos diligunt; quia iuter genitor eſt.

CAP. 56. De cognatione.

601. **Q**ui eadem familia oriundi & cognomineſ ſunt,
ſi gentileſ ac contribuleſ; qui ejuſdem proge-
niti

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niei & prolapſe, cognati & conſanguinei dicuntur; ut ſunt fratres & ſorores (præcipuè germani: nam uterinos eſſe non tanti habetur) avus & avia.

602. Item proavus, abavus, atavus: quod ſupra eſt, majores vocamus.

603. Collaterales ſunt, patruus & amita, avunculus & matertera, patruſcles, conſobrini & amitini.

604. In deſcendentium ſerie ſunt, nepos & neptis, pronepos & proneptis, abnepos, & deinceps, cum omni poſteritate.

605. Sunt, qui cùm careant ſobole ac hæredibus, extraneos adoptant: ſunt e contra, qui ſuos (ob inobedientiam & contumaciam) exheredant, abdicantque.

606. Superſtitibus pupillis [*orphans*] minorennibus [*nondum juſte ætatis*], conſervandæ hæreditatis gratiâ (cujus & poſthumi ſunt participes, minimè verò ſpurii & nothi [*adulterini*] aut ſubditi) tutores [*curatores*] & fiduciarii teſtamento dantur.

b Inſcripto patre nati.

c Illegitimi non poſſo in teſtamento interſeſſe illius coſtitui.

d Præter eas, quarum habet utero fructum tantum ut uſufructuarius, non proprietas, ut proprietas.

607. Qui, ſi ex fide agant, repertoria [*inventaria regeſta*] faciunt.

608. Teſtanti intereſt facultas eſt, facultates ſuas patendi, deque iis diſpenſandi & legandi, cuicumque ſibi viſum fuerit, dimidium [*ſemiſſem*], trientem, quadrantem, &c. * Quid ſi inteſtatus obeat, apud nos primogenitus [*maximus natus*] prædia paterna hæreditario jure occupat, nec poteſt poſtulari familiaris erciſcundæ.

CAP. 57. De Oeconomia.

609. Quidmodo ſ pater & mater familiâs familiam admi niſtrare; ſervi & famulæ obedire debeant, æconomica præſcribit.

f Ejus vicem obit æconomus [*ſervus peritor*].

610. Servus eſt qui hero ſuo ſervit (nati autem ejus veræ ſunt) Mancipium, in quem vitæ ac necis poteſtas eſt; Libertus, qui vindictâ emancipatur, è ſervitute * manuſſa, [*indicatus*] & libertate donatus. Ingenuus naſcitur liber.

a Liberali manu aſſertus ad vindictas.

611. Penſum facienti demenſum ſuum debetur, diurnum, menſtruum, annuum.

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612. Liberos parentes liberaliter tractent; protervos ac petulantes caſtigent, nec corculis ſuis indulgeant, plus juſto.

CAP. 58. De urbe.

613. **U**rbem muniunt mœnia, aggeres, valla, & valli propugnaculaque.

614. Intervallum [*interſtitium*] habet foſſam: pomœrium intus eſt, quâ civibus & oppidanis ad mœnia patet acceſſus.

615. Porta (quâ prodeambulant, ut ruſſicentur & liberiorem capent aërem) habet clauſtra ſua, valvas, repagula & cataractas.

a Aggeres.

b Peritulis ſubditiſſimis.

616. Plateæ & vici ſunt lapide ſtrati [*litthoſtrata*], ut & forum cum porticibus & hypæthris, ne lutolæ ſint ambulationes [*ambulacra*]. Cryptoporticus [*cryptæ*] ſunt hypogæa.

617. Angiporti ut plurimum ſunt impervii.

618. Suburbii oppidum ampliatur, turribus decoratur, potiſſimum ſi muratæ ſint & ſaſtigiata.

c Equis ſubducitur privilegio.

619. Non cuncti privilegiati ſunt incolæ municipiis, ſed indigenæ, & municipes aut civitate donati.

620. Ex his quidam à cenſu, tributis & oneribus publicis immunes, ſibi privatim vivunt.

d Aſcriptiſſimi.

621. Alienigenæ, exteri, peregrini & inquilini ſunt vectigales.

e Pegmata ſunt ſancie ligatæ, tumultuaria opere compoſita, & ſolubiles. In labyrintho mætarum ſunt adeo perplexi & tortuoſi, ut audent intrare, ut quo magis egredi ſcedas, eo magis inextricabili errore ſeducaris.

622. Templum, armamentarium, ærarium, granaria, civitatis robur ſunt.

623. At ciſternæ, horologia, ſcholæ, benè ordinata belli regiminis ſunt documentum & indicium.

624. Pone prætorium, cuſtodia poni ſolet: in reſeſſibus foricæ.

625. Diſverſoria ſ, cauponæ, oinopolia, popinæ in advenarum gratiam parantur. Sontes ad aſyla refugiunt, tanquam ad refugia. Xenodochia ſunt pro pauperibus: Noſocomia pro valetudinariis.

626. Baſilica eſt auguſta ædes, vel domus.

f In quibus qui diſverſantur, commemoratur ad temporis, unde emigrat.

627. Phari & ſpeculæ in editiore ſint loco, vigiles autem vigiles [*excubent*].

g Unde quis ſpeculæ pondus, vel und accenſiſſimi indicium, ut ad hoc ad hoc.

628. Vicini (qui ſunt ejuſdem viciniæ) mutua ſibi miniſteria debent.

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CAP. 59. De Templo.

629. **A**ditus in campanili numeroſo campanarum
pullu cœtum ad ſacra convocat.
630. Ubi conventum eſt, cantorum chorus ad pluteum
pſalmos & hymnos ſpirituales decantat.
631. Concionator [*celeftaſtes*] è ſuggeſtu ſpiritu ſan-
ctum invocat: textum biblicum authenticum inter-
pretatur: ſcripturas utriuſque teſtamenti citat: ad
penitentiam [*reſipſcentiam*] juxta decem precepto-
rum [*decalogi*] tenorem hortatur: contrita corda ſa-
tisfactione meritoq; Chriſti ſolatur: hoc ſcilicet mo-
do Evangelium prædicans, & religione auditores rite
imbuens.
632. Peracta precatione [*oratione*] feſta indicit*, & con-
cionem (quæ quò frequentior eò charior) dimittit il-
licet [*extemp. o. j.*].
633. Nonnunquam catechizat, in baptiſterio baptizat, a Sacro fonte
ſacramentum [*ſynaxis, eucharistiæ*] miniſtrat.
634. Abſolvit penitentes, à ſacramento arcet impeni-
tentes, hypocriſas conſcientiæ ſuæ committit.
635. Encœnia & anniverſariæ ſolemnitates debita feſti-
vitate (biduo, triduo, octiduo) celebrantur.
636. Ceremoniæ non apud omnes eadem ſunt, nec ordi-
nandi & initiandi Miniſtros mos idem: ſed hæc diſpa-
ritas in adiaphoris [*rebus mediis*] innoxia eſt.

CAP. 60. De Eccleſiâ.

637. **P**arochus eſt ſuæ parœciæ inſpector, illius autem
Antiſtes vel chorepiſcopus.
638. Præſules (Abbates, Præpoſiti, Priores) fraterculus
& monachis cucullatis ac monaſterii [*cœnobii*] Ab-
batiffæ monialibus [*veſtaliſbus*] Sacellani ſacellis, Di-
aconi collectis & eleemoſynæ præſunt.
639. Primitiæ & decimæ* ſacerdotibus afferuntur: Ere-
mitæ & anachoritæ cœnium aut ſolitudinem inhabi-
tant.
640. Epifcopi in conciliis ſchiſmata & ſectas compo-
nunt, hæreticos blaſphemos cum aſſectis ab eccleſiâ
unione

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unionē excommunicant : doctrinæ canonem conſtabi-
lunt.

CAP. 61. De Judæorum Ethnicorumq; ſuperſtitione.

641. **P**agani [gentiles] ſacrificuli in delubris lucifve in-
ciduis ſuis donaria [anahemata] dedicarunt;
ſacrificia obtulerunt; præliaturi^a hoſtias, victoriam
adepti victimas ſuper aras [altaria] immolabant;
thura libabant & adolebant; ſercula, ſimulacra & icun-
culas hierothecâ inclufas in theſſâ circumgeſtabant
ſolenni^b pompâ; idolis ſuis etiam hominum ſuppli-
cio litabant; luſtralique aquâ ſeſe luſtrantes taliter
piacula expiare conabantur, & ſacra^c operitanea ob-
ibant; ſed ſacra execranda & inferis devovenda: nam
abominatio fuit.

642. Profanum appellabant, ceu minus ſacrum & nec
conſecratum, quicquid extra fanum eſſet.

643. Pontifex intulatus ſacrarium [adytum] intrabat,
flamines thuribulo [accerr.] ſuſſiebant; cymbalis, tis-
tinnabulis, nolis [ſiltris,] crotaliſque tinnientes.

644. Vates eorum, divini, ſagæ & piatrices vaticinaban-
tur, non ex numinis aſſlatu aut inſpiratione per-
ptum aut ecſtaſin, ut prophetæ Iſraelis: ſed lymphæ
bacchabundi, fanatici; aut ex auſpiciis, auguriis, au-
ſpicinâ, ſortibusque ſuperſtitioſis ductis:

645. Inde auſpices [augures] aruſpices, arioli, ſortiles
diſti: Ariolari verò & augurari, pro divinare uſu-
pabant.

646. Habebant & deos patrios [tutelares, majorum gen-
um] & aſcriptitios [minorum gentium;] oracula in
à Vejove proſecta, ſed erronea.

647. Dæmones [demortui heroes] indigetibus accen-
bantur, in Divos relati.

648. Judæi in ſynagogis præputia circumcidunt (ideo
nuncupantur apellæ, recutiti, verpi:) ſeriantur
Saturni, utpote Sabbatho ſuo; at Chriſtiani die
minico.

^a Prælium inſu-
it.

^b Supplicatione.

^c Myſteria.

^e Medicinæ.

CAP. 62. *De Curiâ.*

649. **I**N curiâ, die comitiali [*ſaſſo*] Senatus conſeſſus ſuos & de republicâ curas agent.

650. Aſſervatur ibidem civium Matricula [*album*] & tabula publica.

651. Conſul deliberanda proponit, Senatores ſententias dicunt; ille concludit.

652. Notarius cancellis ſeptus acta conſignat; & ita quiſque ſuo munere fungitur.

653. Miniſtratores illis ſunt Apparitores, id eſt, ſtatores [*viatores*] accenſi, ſcribæ [*actuarii*] & præcones.

654. Plebs in tribus [*claffes*] ſcribitur, ſuos habet tribunos; per quos plebiſcita ſeruntur ad ratihabicionem ſenatus conſulco †.

655. Habent & opifices curias ſeu collegia ſua, ordinis cauſâ (ut novitius, qui queſtum occipit, artiſcium profeſſus Cuiſionibus det ſpecimen) nec non flagitioſi ſua co. cilia. ula.

† Proletarii & capite cenſi ſunt intra claffes, nec habentur claffici, nec inter eos cenſentur.

CAP. 63. *De Judiciis.*

656. **D**Uobus de quâcunque controverſiâ diſceptantibus, tertium intervenire neceſſe eſt, qui litem dirimat, aut, de quo altercantur, deribeat: alias certamina & contentiones in infinitum ibunt.

657. Aut igitur ipſi decident [*tranſigant*], aut honorarium arbitrum [*ſequeſtrum*] ſibi deligant, cujus arbitrio utrinque acquieſcere nexu ſe obſtringant; aut ſeſcentur forum & ſecum experiantur jare.

658. Qui * adverſarium in jus vocat, eique dicam impingit [*ſcribit*]; eum apprehendit ac citat * eique diem dicit; arceſcit illum ad Prætoſem (præterquam nefafſto die) inſimulat & accuſat noxæ.

659. Ad actoris petitionem, acceſſit reus †: illius accuſatio, hujus * excuſatio * a cognitoribus, ad quos pertinet cauſe cognitio, cognofcitur: quòd ſi non proſiteatur, ſed diſſiterur; admittuntur teſtes

2 Adicionem iſſe ut contra-
* Citacionem, quam prætoris iuramento vocant *litæ*

† N. ſi moxiam cauſam [*extraſer*]
* Apologia.
* Interdum eſt & replicatio, duplicatio, triplicatio.

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(& illi quidem jurati, ſi authoritas per ſe non ſufficit) qui teſtimonium dicunt [*perhibent.*]

660. Cauſa procurator, advocatus ſeu patronus clientem (utpote qui ſe in clientelam ejus dicitur) ne deſituat, nec pravaricetur (ne cauſa cadat;) ſed deſendat, & cauſam agat: ex aequo tamen & bono, ne rabula audat & leguleius, non juris-peritus.

661. Vitet & judex præjudicia maximopere, neque favore præoccupatus, aut largitionibus corruptus huc aut illuc propendeat, ne ^d magiſtratu aut Senatu moveatur: ſed nudè ſecundum probatorum evidentiam decernat, & huic ^t adjudicet, ab illo abjudicet.

662. Si adieſſores adſunt, Præſidis eſt judicia colligere; illorum, ſerre liberè, ſed juſtè, ut fontes damnentur, & inſontes juſtificentur: nam iniquum eſt, ut indemnatus ^{*} poena afficiatur, vel ut innocentes aliorum culpas luant.

663. Decreta verò & edicta omnium conſenſu facta retractari, revocari, ac reſcindì, indecens eſt ^t.

664. Cauſa deciſio ut promulgata eſt, cœcis executio fiat, niſi condemnatus amplietur, aut proteſtetur & ad ſuperius tribunal provocet [*appellet:*] ibi juſtitiæ, compendinationi, aut etiam ſequeſtrationi locus eſt.

665. Sed & ſatis accipiunt à litigatore, eumque vadimonio vadantur, ad liſtendum ſe.

666. Interdum dilatio adhibetur, propter interceſſiones, aut ^t vadium fidejurationes: ſed quod quis ſpondet aut ſatiſdat, præſtare tenetur.

CAP. 64. De maliciis & ſuppliciis.

667. Quicumque de capitalibus cognoscunt, ii in prævaricatores graviter animadvertant, & peccata notoria vindicent, aut multam [*multam*] iis irogent: ne impunitas in licentiam abeat.

668. Ut ut noxios ipſæ furæ laſæ conſcientiæ angore diſcruciant [*excruciant*] lancinant & fodicant: ad improbos tamen territandos [*perterrèndos*] coëcendos atque compedeſcendos, ſunt virgæ, flagella, ſcutica, compedes, manicae, ^{*} numellæ, cippi, ergaſtula, carceres,

[¶] Mephiſtias ei aliogetur.

[¶] Addicat.

[¶] Mephiſtias ei cauſa.

[¶] In Angliâ, qui præſides eſt cauſarum, iſte ſolum querens, illi apud Cancellarium, que vocantur perſonæ dunt, & ex reſponſa aqua-riſ ſolentur [*ſolentur*]. Cuius ſatis quæ reſtatur, dicitur in cauſis, & equidem dicto li- audens ſequi non iurum præ- be-
[¶] Sponſorem, ſi deſideratur.

[¶] Colombar, uti- colluſtrigunt.

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ceres, tormenta, ſidicula [*equuleus*,] patibula: ut per
liſtores, commentarienſes, tortores, carnifices, faci-
noſi [*maleſci*,] raptentur, vinciantur, conſtringan-
tur, cadantur, verberentur torqueantur, excrucien-
tur, aut etiam morte afficiantur deſperati ac deplorati
669. Fures enim laqueo ſuſpendeduntur, aut damnantur
dupli, tripli, quadrupli, &c. Machi decoſtantur, ho-
micida ac ſicarii cruriſragio pleſtuntur (quondam
b cruci aſſigebantur,) Parricida lapidantur, vel culeo
cum ſe pentibus inſuti aquis ſubmerſi ſuffocantur:
Anus venefica, ſamix, ſtriges, & incendiarii vivicom-
burio cremantur: Calumniatores maligni [*malitioſi*,]
elinguantur; impudici catamidantur; proſtibus
ſtigmata cauterio inuruntur*.

b Forax, arbor
interlicia.

670. Colapho ſeu alapa cadi, ob quidvis contingit: tali-
trum jocuſum eſt.

671. Pax mitigatio ſit relegatione, vel proſcriptione,
vel capitis diminutione.

672. Exul ^c [*in exilium miſſus*] in loco determinato exu-
lat: extorris vagabatur, exlex, ex hominum commu-
nitione [*communitate*] exterminatus.

* Omne crimen
capitale, infra legem
maſturbationis
Angliſt iſtolo-
nia: Hic ſi aggan-
tur rei, ſi ſecto-
res, ſeculiſſimi
ſcientiarum, pluri-
mum monet aul-
ter ſtores, ſeſti-
mentarii, ſalſarii,
receptatores qui
ſolones receptant,
&c.
c Qui proſcribitur,
exileſcit.

CAP. 65. De ſtatu regio.

6. **P**oteſtates eſſe, omnium intereſt, ne potentior im-
becillioſiorem opprimat: ſed cum unus monarchia-
rum potitur, monarchia dicitur (quanquam Cæſa-
r^a collegas ſibi legere ſoliti ſunt:)

674s, ſi ex legum præſcripto regnat, Rex eſt*: ſi ex
liidine (ut quod libet liceat) etiam ſub coronâ [*dia-
deate*] ſcepstroque, tyrannus.

675. Sedes ejus in metropoli eſt, ubi inauguratus ſedet
ſuſolio eburneo; byſſo [*ſpaldone*] holoſerico, veſte
arlicâ, vel trabeâ* acupictâ magiſtricè veſtitus;
adlicorum verò & dynaſtarum catervâ ſtipatus.

676. Qui vel ſunt conſilarii^b, vel Præſecti, ut Aula magi-
ſter, Enſifer, Dapiſer^c, Pocillator^d, Magiſter ſtabu-
li, Cancellarius (ſuos amanuenſes habens,) Secreta-
rius^e Cubicularii, Atrienſes [*janiores*,] Celeres^f
[*peabus*.]

677. Aliotum legant Proreges, Vicarios, Archiduces, Sa-

a Imperatores,

b Si in interre-
gno tantum, ſor-
teribus.

† Regiâ abſi-
ſtunt.

* Phryg^a, ſeg-
mentarii, quæ
exteriorum phy-
gones [*phrygi-
ones*].

b Qui à ſecre-
tariis.

c Præſectores

d A pociliſ-

e Ab epitho-

f Atriciæ pro-
dromis.

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trapas, Quaſtores, Vicecomites, Legatos, Publicanos, Frumentarios : qui diplomate regio inſtructi res gerunt, & programmata publicant [*promulgant.*]

678. In antecellorum, deſellorum, & deſunctorum locum ſubſtituuntur [*ſufficiuntur, ſurrogantur*] alii, qui ſucceſſores dicuntur.

679. Regia aulaſ & tapetibus circumtenſis picturiſque retulgent, & perſonant muſicâ.

680. Gerrones [*nugigeruli,*] moriones, paraſiti, epulones, [*gnarhones*] & ſycophantæ, aularum appendices ſunt : Eunuchorum uſus deſuevit [*obſolevit.*]

681. Majeſtas iſvidiæ eſt obnoxia, ſed clementia erit vice præſidii [*ſatellitii loco.*]

682. Non tam principem ſatelliteſ tutantur, nec tam locupletant ſiſci redditus, telonii portoria, vectigalia [*canon*] aut repositus theſaurus [*garz,*] quàm ſubditorum amor.

683. Angariis igitur, conſiſcationibus, cenſibus & exacti onibus ne exhauriantur : congiariis potiùs & donati vis * demulceantur ac deliniantur.

684. Imperandum ſic populo, ut illi parere lubeat : o ſequia coacta periculofa ſunt.

CAP. 66. De Regno & Regione.

685. **R**egnum eſt, ubi ſunt liberi ſtatûs ſtatutorum inculo inter ſe colligati.

686. In arduis negotiis concientur regni comitia : ſciſceſ,

* Proceſſes, Marchiones, Comites, Barones, & ex juſſu ſui ordine. Ruſtici ac privati iſs non interſunt ruri occupantur, & ſuis pagi * magiſtris obſecundant. Nemo non legem rogat : rogati ordineſ regi (niſi Princeps ei intercedat) ſerunt : lata figitur & irer publica archiva reſertur [*interſeritur,*] nec reſiguit aut abrogatur niſi ab iſſdem legiſlatoribus.

687. In territorio ſuo quilibet magiſtratus ſancie potèſ, quod vult : ſed velle non debet, niſi quod publice expediat.

688. Dicio [*dominium*] eſt, ubi quis dominatur : ſtriſtus [*comitatus*] ubi juſiſdictionem habet : Provincia, quam devicit.

689. Gentes ſuicimæ [*conterminæ*] de conſiſis & limitibus

* Portiones.

* Qui magiſtratus, vel ratiſ datus eſt.

* Milites Prætoriani.

* Purâ viſcerationibus & miſſilibus promiſſiſque ſpurſis in principum inaugurationibus.

* Optimates, magnificantes.

* Dominus ſeodi, quoniam clientibus & beneficiariis pœdiſ poſſidentibus client ſervi, tenentique ſuicentioſes vocantur per ſubſtitutionem, & ſervitium.

* Diocleſis : ager, ut apud Eboracenſis, Eboracſhire.

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bus contendunt plerumque: ſed ſi limitent & agris limitaneis [*lapidibus terminalibus*] determinent, ac paciſcantur; ſœdus eſt, quod qui temerant & violant, perjuri ſunt ac ſœdiſragi.

CAP. 67. De Pace & Bello.

690. **P**acatus ſtatus optatiſſimus eſt: ſed aliquando, niſi vi armorum retineri nequit.
691. Siquidem turbatores clandestinas factiones & conſpirationes inter ſuos ipſorum ^a populares ac concives diſſeminant; & cum conjurârunt, tumultus & ſeditiones concitant: quæ niſi ſedantur, civitas in partes diſſilit, & bella geruntur inteſtina ac interneciva.
692. Hoſtis externus externè irrupit, adverſus quem bello deſenſivo opus eſt.
693. Quod per ſecialem denunciatur ^b, aut per caduceatorem pax petitur, ſiquis ſe imparatum aut hoſtili potentiaſe imparẽ arbitrat.
694. Imbellis nequicquam bellare [*belligerari*] præſumet.
695. Apparatus enim bellicus multa depoſcit: militem (qui conſcribendus, auctoramento auctorandus, armandus, luſtrandus ^c) commeatum, conſederatorum ^c auxilia, dapſilesque ſumptus.
696. Mature ergo ſlips cogenda, ſicut & victualia ^b, & præſtandi qui erogent, ne tumultuentur ſeditioſi.
697. Tum congregandus & ordinandus exercitus per legiones, cohortes, vexillationes, turmas: præficiendiq; his Decuriones, Centuriones, Tergiductores [*Optiones*,] Magiſtri equitum, Tribuni [*Chiliarchæ*,] omnibus denique Imperator, cui ſacramentum dicunt.
698. Tirones intermiſcentur veteranis, volones & dimachæ peditatui vel equitatui ſe agglomerant: lixæ ^c, calones & caculæ ob ſervitia adſciſcuntur.
699. Armaturæ ſatis erit, ſi teſtus ſis lorica, galeâ ſeu caſſide, thorace, ſcutō ſive clypeo [*ancili, parmæ, pelæi, ceſtri*]; inſtructus verò ab iis quibus dimices. Catapiraſtorum arma ſunt ^d vulnerum immunia.
700. Si claſſis navalis ornatur [*inſtituitur*] ea etiam uncos [*harpagines*] hamasque poſcet; ut in naumachiâ epibatæ [*claſſarii*] eò faciliùs inſiliant navem, quam expilent & expolent [*depreudentur*].

^a Conterraneos, ſympatricos.

^b Clarigatione factâ.

^c Armilustrio cenſendus.

^b Cibaria.

^c Medallini, poſt in mare mictuntur.

^d Impenetrabilia.

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f Miſtricius.
f Mithra non
ut accipit, ſed ab
alterâ tantum
parte acuta.

* Ne ſcopum ſra-
gorem, idant ve-
hementiori.

f Qui non mo-
ventur niſi valis
conſultatis.

g Cum populari-
tate.

* Ne de ſournâ
rerum decernat
(decernat.)
h Equitum.
i Peditum.
k Signa.

l Prælium conti-
nuitur.

m In ſubſo prælio.

n Emittit.

701. Gladius accingitur, vel balteo appenditur, ut è va-
ginâ ſtringatur pronitiùs, evaginatusque i recondatur
capulo tenus f.

702. Sagittarii è pharetrâ ſagittas promere, arcum è co-
rro exutum nervo tendere, ingruentefque proteclare
ac ſubmovere conſueſcant.

703. Sclopetarii ſclopeta nitrato pulvere onerent*; poſt
adhibito fomite ignario diſplodunt & effulminent in
hoſtem; ſed ad ſcopum proſus collimantes, ut eum
conſigant.

704. Cum expeditione ſuſceptâ longiùs proſciſcuntur;
caſtra ſmetari, tentoria paxillis ſigere, munitionibus
ſe vailare, & excubiis (quas excubitores agunt) cir-
cummunire opus eſt.

705. Emittendi ſubinde in omnes partes (ſive armati, ſive
inermes) ſpeculatores & exploratores, quorum in mi-
litia inſignis uſus eſt, ut & reſſeræ [ſymboli,] quâ ſui
ſe recognoſcant.

706. Qui excuſſionis pabulationis cauſâ populabundi*
faciunt & agros depopulantur; caveant ne itineribus
obſeſſis, reditus ſibi intercludatur.

707. Induciæ n pangantur, obſides dantur.

708. Ad prælium eductæ copiæ * inſtruuntur, & vel in
cuneum coguntur, vel in phalangem aliſ^h aut corni-
busⁱ munitam.

709. Vexilla^k erecta in medio ferunt ſigniferi; quos an-
teſignati cum ſpathis [romphais] præcedunt. Apud
Romnos, haſtati primam aciem duxerunt; ſecundam
principes: poſt principia, intervallo intermiſſo, tria-
rii (ſpectatæ virtutis) in extremâ acie agmen novif-
ſimum claudabant [coquebant.]

710. Tympaniſtæ & Tabicines Clafſicum canentes, tuba-
rum ac lituorum ingeminato clangore atq; tympano-
rum ſtrepitu ad alacritatem commilitones incendunt.

711. Velites uſtatè^l pugnæ faciunt initium velitando;
poſt velitationem concurritur agmine toto, & acriter
pugnatur^m pugna ſtataria: hæc autem coitio [im-
preſſio] eſt acerrima.

712. Eminùs quidem funditores lapides fundis & cara-
pulis mittunt; alii tela baliftis; glandes bombardis,
tormentis ac pyrobolis; ſacula & ſpicula [miſilia]
amentis ejaçanturⁿ.

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713. Cominus^o autem conſiſtantur, dum ſarillas & lanceas mucronatas [*cuſpidatas, præpilatas*] haſtaſque collidunt; dum bipennibus^o ſummo niſu vibratis tranſverberant; caſtibus, clavis, ac ſiculis & calis proturbant; framearum, pugionum ac verutorum mucrone [*cuſpide*] pungunt & confodiunt; enſium, acinacum^o, ſicarum acie cadunt.
714. Fit ſtrages cruenta, cadunt promiſcuè hinc atque hinc, eſulatu & boatu horrendo [*tremendo*.]
715. Conſictu durante, ſuccenturiati (niſi receptui canatur) ex inſidiis ſupervenientes; non à fronte, ſed à latere vel à tergo, in loco iniquiore inopinantes adoriuntur [*irradunt*.] diſturbant, fugant; nec aciem reſtituendi [*redintegrandi*] ſuique recolligendi ſpatium concedunt; ſed inſectantur & trucidant.
716. Illi cruore oblitri [*perſuſi*] & terrore percuſi retrocedunt^o; & qui receptum [*proſugium*] non habent, partim ſe dedunt ac capiuntur, partim fugiunt & diſperſi palantur. Dedititii in fidem [*deditionem*] accipiuntur.
717. Civitas rebellis, & arx caſtrumque quò ſe clade aſſecti & proſligati receperunt, obſidetur, undique circumvallatur, machinis bellicis oppugnatur, & cuniculis (quos cunicularii ſuſfodiunt) ſubruitur.
718. (Obſeſſi & præſidarii qui caſtellum propugnant, ſi eiumpant, repelluntur, & impetu in eos majore ſacto debellantur.)
719. Expugnata ante ultionem deditionem *urbs* diripitur, aliquando & aboletur, ad interuicem^o exciditur, deſolatur [*ſolo æquatur*] & evertitur: vel præſidium ei imponitur.
720. Munimenta, ſiqua antea fuerunt occupata, recuperantur.
721. Victores ſpoliis, manubiis & ſectionibus onuſti, trophæo erecto, ovantes & præana canentes cum triumpho domum redeunt.
722. Ubi ſtrenui, ob heroica facinora, inſignib^o condecorati nobilitantur: emanſores turbarūq; autores plectuntur^o: deſertores & tranſugæ vitâ aut fortunâ mutantur: proditores equis in diverſum actis diſtrahuntur, apoſtata palo inſiguntur: ſaucii lanantur; captivi lytro perſoluto redimuntur, aut permutacione liberantur.

^o Com ad manus venit & collato pedo [*ſena*] manus conſiſtunt. p. S. coribus Amaronis.

^o Qui & enſes calcantur.

^o Podem referunt.

^o Excidit.

^o Hæc dicitur.

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723. Ad extremum ſtipendiis (quantum quiſque meruit) exſolutis, miles exautoratur atque exarmatur: * e-meriti rude donantur; qui pro patriâ occubûere, ad-rea afficiuntur.

z Numeratis.
* Debiles honeſtiſſimiſſimè.

CAP. 68. De Schola & institutione.

724. Quoniam literati ad omnia habiles eſſe, idiotæ vice verſâ pa-ùm ſocietati humanæ conferre deprehenduntur; ſcholis (ubi rudes ad humanitatem condocerantur erudiantur, & artes liberales addiſcantur) opus eſt.

z Fungi.

† Quæ putida eſt calumnia & ſtigida [ſerena.]

725. Atqui hæc non ſunt (ut fatui & blenni * opinantur) carnificinæ †: ſed ludus literarius, dummodò diſcipulus docilis callidum cordatumque nanciſcatur præceptorem.

726. Ille enim ſi diſcit ſponte, percontatur [querit] avidè, & auſcultat attentè; hic ſi docet lubentè, informat providè, & inculcat aſſiduè: uterque habet eximium delectamentum.

* Mineral: didactum.

727. (Quod & rectores, & ludimagiſtroꝝ adjutores pædagogꝝ, attendant ob ſalaria *.)

b Obrepat.

728. Adjungatur tamen inſtitutioni diſciplina (id eſt, cenſura & ferula) ne vel diſſolutio vel ocſidia ſcholaſticis b ſurrepat.

729. Qui de admonitione nihil laborat & monita non moratur, vapulet.

c Hemicyclus.

730. Cathedra c docentis eſt, ſubſellia diſcentium.

d Apretur, exacu-
itur, accommoda-
tur ad ſcribentis
manum.

731. Calamo olim ſcripſerunt: hodiè pennæ caul- (cujus crena ſcalpello temperatur d) ſcribimus in chartâ vel membranâ [pergamēti,] ſtylo [graphi] in pugillaribus [codicillis] ut induci vel expungi poſſit, inverſo ſtylo.

* Abecedarium, vel
verbis conjunctis.

732. Si formator exemplar * tibi præformat, tu ex ipſius autographo exſcribe apographum: ſiquid dicat, calamo excipe: ille verò mendas commonſtrans emendabit, ſiquid vitioſè poſitum, ut quod dedocet dediſcas.

† In codice ex-
ceptorio.

733. Memorix quod mandare vis, relege frequenter, non curſim, obiter, præproperè, & perfunctoriè, ſed rebus intentus: inhærebit.

734. Repete lectionem voce ſubmiſſâ [tacitè;] redde & recita

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recita^e clarâ : examen ſit quotidianum ſtatumque vel^e Alia.
extraordinarium. Gymnaſia: cha vel hypodidaſculus
[*ſubdoſtor*] tuorum in ſtudiis progreſſuum rationem
quotidiè à te exiget [*expoſcet.*] Nam non progredi
eſt regredi.

735. Si feliciter proficere vis, quicquid modò compre-
hendifti, ſtatim alteri enarra.

736. Decet enim te, præmonſtrantem ſtudioſè imitari;
condiſcipulos certatim æmulari.

737. Abcedarii ad ſuperiorem claſſem promoventur, de-
inde è trivialibus *ſcholis* ad gymnaſia (ubi per pro-
gymnaſmata præludunt grandioribus exercitationi-
bus;) qui inde in Academias coaptantur, tirunculi
habentur, donec tirocinio quaſi peracto gradatim^{*}
creantur Baccalaurei, Magiſtri, Licentia-rii, Doctores,
ſinguli ſuis epitogiis[†] inſigniti.

^{*} Non ſalcuſum,
per ſalcum.

[†] Epomidiſus.

CAP. 69. *De Muſeo.*

738. **I**Doneus Muſis locus ſolitarius eſt ſecceſſus; in
quem ſtudioſus, ſiquid commentetur, à turbâ re-
motus ſecedat; ubi bibliothecam, pulpitem, atramen-
tarium (cum peniculo, calamario, cultelloque ſcripto-
rio) habebit.

739. Libellos ne coinquinat aut deturpet, ſed mundè tra-
ctet: quos non plurimos habebit, ſed ſelectos; coſque
per forulos^a & cuneos digeret.

740. (Quorſum enim numerola & in tot tomos diviſa vo-
lumina, quorum ipſos indices vel catalogum vix aut
ne vix quidem perleget poſſeſſor?)
^a Loculamenta,
nidus.

741. Lituris ne maculet: Aſteriſcis ad marginem nota-
tis reminſcentiam nemo ſublevare vetat: quin con-
ſultum eſt.

742. Siquid incidit, evaneſcere non patieris; ſed, ne ex-
cidat tibi, annotabis protinus, non in reſectaneas ſche-
das, ſed in palimpeſtum, indeque in diarium vel ad-
verſaria, quæ penes te, aut in promptu habe.

743. Lucubranti ad lychnum, cereus præ ſebacæa can-
delâ conducit: quem ut accendas, ignarium adſis
cum fomite & ſulphuratis; ut extinguas, extincto-
rium.

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744. Tædæ ſumant & ſumigant, utpote oleoſæ pini pulpa.

b Tychonellus.

745. Candelabrum ^b ſit penſile, umbraculum viride, emundatorium præſto, quo emunge fungum, ne ellychnium ^c obumbret: ſed illud, ne quid ſordidetur, ſepone.

c Myxum.

746. Prodicurus è muſæolo in publicum, lucernam abſque laternâ ne ſeras: facibus [*ſaculis*] non ſidendum.

CAP. 70. De Grammaticâ.

747. **G**rammaticus literas orthographicè (majusculis ſola periodorum capita & emphatica) pingit: vocales duas in unam diphthongum combinat, ſyllabas copulat, dictiones [*vocabula*] declinat ^a & conjugat, phraſes conſtruit ſyntacticè, non incongruè, ſermonem legitimè ^a pronuntiat, ſequitur purè ac Latinè, & ab illatino, ſolæcitimo & ſtribligine abhorret.

a Inſectit.

a Prohibita ratione accenti, non ſenſus.

748. Ancillantur huic Librarii & Typographus: qui è loculamentis typos depromiens coagmentat, prælo ſubjicit, libros excudit, & Bibliopægo [*compactori*] compingendos tradit; quos Bibliopola in ſyttabos umbilicis armatos inſuit & venundat [*exponit venum, venales.*]

CAP. 71. De dialecticâ.

749. **D**ialecticus [*Logicus*] ratiocinans, quid de quo dici poſſit, & quare, perveſtigat; ambigua enucleatè diſtinguit, obſcura declarat, ſimilia diſſimilibus conſert, ^a eſſari cuiuſvis certitudinem examinat.

a Axionatis, propoſitionis.

750. De ſpiñoſo problemate aut quocunq; themate diſſerit, & nunquam non argutatur; de quaëſtionibus dubiis pro & contra diſputat; argumenta ſyllogiſmis argutè innectit; methodo appoſitâ omnia diſgerit.

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CAP. 72. *De Rhetoricâ & Poefi.*

751. **R**hetor formulas dicendi conquiret (ad eloquen-
tiam, ſtylum exerceat, verba tropis (â nativo ſi-
gnificatu ad aliũ ſenſum tranſſeſcendos) ſententias
figuris [*ſchematicis*] (verba geminando & ad euphoni-
am artiſicioſe tranſponendo) actionem denique geſti-
bus colorat.

*Ac non de logicâ
deducit, quod aliis
philoſophis non ſolent
ſolent inſerptas
puritate & aſſer-
te captam.*

752. Facundus Orator orationem pro roſtris habiturus,
exordio præmiſſo ſe inſinuat (aliquando abruptè au-
ſpicatur, nullo præmio prævio;) poſt cauſam pro-
ponit dilucidè & diſertè, tum confirmat rationibus
validè, illuſtrat exemplis appoſitè & copioſè (tamenſi
non dilatat nec amplificat juſto prolixius, nec digre-
ditur abſ re;) apophthegmata (ſed rara, non confer-
tim) interſerit; obſectiores refutat & reſellit exactè,
ſed in contradicentes retorquet; epilogo quàm acu-
ratiffimo & apprimè elaborato perorat, atque hæc
omnia quâ præmeditatè, quâ extempore.

753. Proverbia & adagia, ut & comparationes, exornant
luculenter orationem: quæ ſi ſtriſſim rem enunciat,
nervosa dicuntur.

754. Sed Poëta diſertus è proſâ [*ſaluâ*] ligatam faci-
ens, verſus legitimos * componit, rhythmos eleganter
concinnat, carmina [*metriſtim*] modulatur, apologos,
epithalamia, anagrammata, acroſtica, epigrammata,
ſatyrica [*ſatyras*] ſingit, & verſum intercalarem ex-
teris ſubinde ſubjicit.

** Integros, illuſ-
tos, uſque variolos*

CAP. 73. *De Arithmetici.*

755. **M**athematicæ diſciplinæ pariter ſunt utiles &
ſubtiles.

756. Arithmetica numeros * computat: qui compendi-
oſè addantur, ſubtrahantur, multiplicentur, dividan-
tur per ſe invicem: ſive id fiat ciphriſ, ſive calculis
[*abaculis*] ſuper abacem: ſed ruricola per ſenas, de-
ceſiles, duodenas, quindenas, vicenas, & ſexagenas
ſupputant.

a Numeris.

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CAP. 74. De Geometriâ.

757. **G**eometra, quaſi ludibundus, figuras contempla-
tur, & meſurat diſtancias, propè an procul
abſt[et] [diſtet] aliquid.

* Diſteter, quæ
globum ſphæri-
cum tranſigit,
dicitur axis.

758. Ad regulam lineas (puta rectas * & in longum por-
rectas vel obliquas; non curvas [diſtortas,] ſpirales,
aut enormes;) ad normam angulos; circino verò cir-
culum (cujus medietas centrum, circuitus [ambitus]
appellatur circumſerentia) ducit.

† Pyramis ſubſi-
rectilinea æque
acuminatur.
Rhombus eſt æ-
quilateralis at ob-
liquoſus.
‡ Volvulus.

759. Conus turbinatus eſt & à ſubjectâ peripheriâ æqua-
liter ſaſtigiatuſ, inſtar racemi†: cylindruſ * teres:
græcum Δ triquetruſ: cubuſ quadratuſ: globuſ ro-
tunduſ, externâ ſuperficie convexuſ, interna conca-
vuſ.

¶ Crenatuſ.

760. Circulariſ figura diviniſſima eſt & capaciſſima, om-
nia complectens, nihil habeas offenſionis, nullam in-
ciſuram¶, nullum anfractuſ, nec ſtriam eminentem,
nec canaliculuſ lacunoſuſ [excavatuſ.]

761. Omniſ diſenſio fit per trianguluſ.

CAP. 75. De ponderibus & meſuris.

762. **M**enſura continuorum ſunt, granuſ, digituſ,
pollex [uncia,] paimuſ, ſpithama, ulna, paſſuſ,
orgyia, decempeduſ, ſtadium, * miliare, paraſanga: hiſ
decempedatores [ſinitores, metatores,] aliique meſo-
res omnia metiuntur.

* Olim lapide, quia
mille paſſuum ſi-
gnabatur lapide.

763. Liquidorum: culcuſ, amphora, urna, congiuſ, ſexta-
riuſ, hemina, triental, cyathuſ.

764. Aridorum: medimnuſ, trimodiuſ, modiuſ, ſemodi-
uſ, quartale, manipuluſ, pugilluſ.

765. Pondera ſunt: Centenariuſ, * libra [ponduſ,] ¶ ſe-
libra [ſemiſſiſ,] quadraſ, ¶ ſeſquilibra, ¶ uncia, * ſe-
mancia: ¶ d. achma pender treſ ſcrupuluſ, ¶ ſcrupu-
luſ [ſcrupuluſ] viginti ¶ grana.

766. Siquid in bilance penditur [libratur,] examen (quod
ſcapo exit, & minimo momento per trutinam [agi-
nam] ſeſe agit) penſita, an ¶ æquilibrium ſit, an quid
cui præponderat.

767. Siatera eſt lanificuſ portatiliſ libra, ſine lancibuſ,
alterâ

a lbj.

b lbj.

c lbj.

d lbj.

e lbj.

f lbj.

g lbj.

h Mathenpa.

i Jugo.

k Sacuma.

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alter â parte non niſi uncinum habens, alter â pondus
quod centro admotum, plus; amotum, minus ponderat.

768. Siquid præter ſuperpondium ſuperadjicitur, eſt
mantilla [*corollarium, acceſſio.*]

CAP. 76. De Opticâ & Picturâ.

769. **O**pticus rãdios viſivos & viſibilia objecta ſeruta-
tur; cur alia ſint pellucida, alia opaca; alia
perſpicua, alia obſcura, diſcernens; & juxta id ſpe-
cilla ac perſpicilla efformans.

770. Hinc pictor, ad exemplar vivi, effigiem delineat [*ſt-
malachrum adumbrat,*] dein ad vivum exprimit, pene-
cilloque diſcretis pigmentis linit.

771. Statuarius [*plafteſ*] ſecundùm typum effingit eſty-
pũ; cœlo ^a ſtatuam cœlat & ſculpit, graphicè pingit, ^a Sculptile, fuſile,
& ſuper baſin collocat: ſi immanis eſt, Coloſſum dices.

772. Solaria [*ſciotERICA*] gnomone & umbræ projectu in-
dicant, quora ſit hora; horologia ^a automata [*mach-
nalia, organica*] indice: ^b clepsydra, pulviſculi deſluxu.
^a Qux machinas
varias requirunt,
ut e. de ſonant.
^b Clepsymmedi-
um.

CAP. 77. De Muſicâ.

773. **M**uſicus melodias & cantica canit: præcentor
præcinit, per certos modulos ac diateſmata, &
interdum vocem ^a vibrat [*vibrat:*] poſt præludia, ^a Citharæ,
citharæduſ, lyricen, ſpondiauli, &c. instrumenta
puliſant.

774. Symphonia eſt plurium concentus, quorum conſo-
nantia [*harmonia*] grata eſt, diſſonantia ^b abſurda [*ab-
ſona.*] Maximum ſyſtema [*intervalloꝝ complexus*] diſ-
crepat ^c dys dia paſon.
^b Diſcrepancia.

775. Organum ^f tibiis & fiſtulis conſtat: Cithara, teſtu-
do, lyra, ſambuca, barbyron, pandura, clave-cymba-
lum, ^d chordis: quas intendunt vel remittunt ^e verti-
cilla [*epitonia.*]
^c *Sus Dia*
π α δ α γ.
^f Pneumaticum,
quod ſolutes har-
complet.
^d Nervis.
^e Vercuculi, por-
tili.

776. Fidicularum fides plectro fidicines plectunt.

777. Tibia utricularis ab Aſcaule inflata diſcrepanteſ
ſonat.

F

CAP. 78.

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CAP. 78. De Aſtronomiâ.

778. **A**ſtronomus ſiderum meatibus conſiderat : aſtrologus eorundem efficaciam & influxum.

779. Et ſaſtis [*ephemeridibus*] liquet, à Natalitiis Paſcha
* recedere ut minimum, trimeſtre; Pentecoſten à Paſchate propè bimeſtre; inde Adventum, circiter ſemeſtre*.

* Quæ ſunt ſer-
ria conceptivæ.

* Bacchanalia ex-
cipit dies cinerit-
ius, & inchoat
Quadrageſimam.
† A quo Romani
annum auſpicabatur.

780. Illic ſunt, Januarius, Februarius, Martius†: Iſthic Aprilis & Maius: Hic Junius, Julius [*Quintilis*], Auguſtus [*Sextilis*], September, October, November: December poſtremus eſt.

781. Quilibet eorum in Calendario Romano ſuas calendas, Nonas & Idus habuit.

782. Intra triennium acceſſio fuit menſis intercalaris, *embolimi*, id eſt, decimæ tertiæ lunationis: Luſtrum* [*quadriennium*] biſſextilem annum* reducit.

* Et & quin-
quennium.

* Qui dum inter-
calat Feb. 29. (qui
annuus civilis mo-
ui ſolis periodico
exæquet & quod
diebus 365. ſuper-
eſt, nempe horas 5.
& quaſi 49.
minuta, & ſorbeat)
annum juſto majorem
facit. Computatio
Gregoriana ſtylo
noſtro rationem
Julianam (ſtylo veteri)
10. diebus antecedit.

CAP. 79. De Geographiâ.

783. **G**eographus in tabulâ Geographicâ Regionum (etiam quas ipſe non peragravit) ſuum deſcribit: quæ ſint in continente, inſulis, peninſulis (iſthmo tantùm continenti annexis:) quæ maritimæ, quæ in mediterraneo, & quonam tractu; ſub quâ zonâ ſc, climate vel parallelo; quorſum vergant, quò uſque pertineant [*pertingant*] longitudine, quâ pateant latitudine: quos habeant hi aut illi accolæ, & quibus terminis ab illis diſpeſcantur & diſterminentur; & qui illis antipodes [*qui adverſa iis obverrunt veſtigia*].

* Nam torrida &
frigida ſunt ha-
bitabiles, perinde
ac ætemperata.

CAP. 80. De Hiſtoriâ.

784. **Q**uam res geſtæ narrantur, Hiſtoria eſt: cum fictæ, Fabula.

785. Illas Hiſtoricus recenſeat [*ediſerat*]: has annalium monumentis inferre, capitale ſibi ducat.

786. Et ut pateat genuina eſſe, non ſuppoſititia, rem ſimul cum circumſtantiis in commentaria regerat. Res autem

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autem ^a æquæ per ſynchroniſmos congruant. Mundus conditus eſt communis Chronologorum æra [*epochæ*]; unde chronologiæ ratio exorditur, & per omnia ſecula deducitur, per annorum centurias, decades, olympiades, &c.

CAP. 81. De Medicinâ.

787. **S**anis optima medicina, diata eſt: quia ſecuriſſima, & ſine violentiâ.

788. Ne bibas vel edas, niſi ſiti vel fame ſtimulatus (quod ſaliva ad conſpectum cibi mota & palatum titillans innuet) valebis & vigebis.

789. Quocirca appetitui [*appetitum*] præſtolare jejunos.

790. Sed & in valetudo, ſi te inceſſit, abſtinentiâ & quiete curatur: quod non advertunt, qui non niſi ſaturi jejunt, & non niſi operatione fracti quieſcunt.

791. Frictiones, fomentationes, ^a venæ ſectiones, cucurbitæ, & omnia forinſecus impoſita (ut cerata, cataplaſmata, malagma) non demunt tormentum, ſed mitigant, leniunt, demulcent ^b.

792. Remedia purgantia, evacuantia (cathartica, clyſteres, balani ^c) diuretica & ſudorifera, corroborantia ac cardiaca, efficaciora ſunt & efficacius medentur ægro; ſive ſint potiones exorbendæ, ſive ^d illinētūs delingendi, ſive pilulæ [*catapotia*] devorandæ. Ophthalmiæ conducunt collyria †.

793. Antidotis [*alexipharmacis*] venena ^a pelluntur; amuletis, carminibus aut incantamentiſ ſcæcina, vel etiam verbulo, *Præſfici*ni.

794. Salſum eſt in Medicos ſcemma (utinam non verum!) ſolis licere [*licitum eſſe*] accepto ſoſtro, impunè occidere. Quod optimè quadrat [*convenit*] in Empiricos, ſeplafarios, ſuſſlones circumforaneos.

795. De univerſali medicamēto litigant, an derur, necne.

796. Gregales eorum ſunt Chirurgi, Myropolæ, Herbarii, Pharmacopolæ: hi pharmaca, unguenta, ſyrupos [*apozemata*], pulveres ^e, paſtillos [*trochiſcos*] præparantes, non in congeriem confundunt ac conmiſcent; ſed in loculis, forulis, pyxidibus, myrotheciis ſeorſim quæque reſervant †. Anatomici cadaveris humani anatomiam faciunt, & ſcæleton erigunt.

^a Contemporanea.

^a Phlebotomia, ſanguinis miſſio.

^b Sopor, ſunt anodina.

^c Glandes.

^d Eclegmata.

† Errhina naſibus haulta faciunt ſternutare, & pituitam mucosam proſciunt. Enetæa vomitionem erunt.
* Vel pyſſorum ſectu eliciuntur.

† Mixturam & multa ſimplicibus compoſitam diſpartuntur in doſes.

CAP. 82. De Ethicâ in genere.

797. **V**irtus in mediocritate conſiſtit : vitium eſt cùm in exceſſu, tùm in defectu : excedere enim vel deficere, tranſgredi utique eſt.

a Iapſus.

798. Si peccator peccat imprudens, ex incogitantia, aut per incuriam, delictum^a eſt : ſi voluntariè, facinus : ſi ſtudio, nequitia : ſi malitioſè, ſcelus : ſi enormiter, flagitium : ſi ut ægrè faciat alicui, perverſitas.

b Iaſuper.

799. Et talia qui patrat [*designat,*] eſt perditus [*deploratè malus.*]

800. Qui perperam agere^b ſuſque deque [*nihil penſi*] habet, nequam eſt : qui ſe à malo prohibet, probus : omnimodè impollutus deteſtatur & abhorret omne impurum, imò execratur.

c Deſueſci.

801. Conſuetudo vitioſa ſenſim irrepit, cui ſerò obſiſtitur, poſtquam invaluit : quandoquidem radicata vix intermiſcitur, rariffimè verò extirpatur. A priſtinis moribus, quibus aſſuevimus, ægerimè ac multo negotio avelliſſimur & deſueſcimus^c.

CAP. 83. De Prudentiâ.

802. **E**X dignitate unumquodque æſtimare, nec pluriſ nec minoris quàm par eſt, prudentiæ ſtatumen eſt : ne res nihili, titivillitiï, ac nullius penſi, magnipendantur.

803. Antequam inceptes quidpiam, operæ pretium eſt penſiculare, utrum è re ſit, nec ne? ne fruſtrâ [*incaſum*] labores.

804. Proſpice ergo finem, provide media : & ne quid obſtet aut tibi officiât, attende occaſioni.

805. Nam inſipientis, ſtolidi & dementis eſt, ſine intentione ferri : inſani, ſtulti, & vecordis, illicita appetere : veſani & furioſi, ſuſcipere impoſſibilia, quorum compoſeſſe nequit : imperiti & inconfiderati, hallucinari vel negligere opportunitatem.

806. Ubi inter plura optio datur, deliberandum diu, quod ſtatuumendum ſemel : ſupervacaneis verò ſuperſedendum,

807. Et quidquid inſtituiſ, conſulta exquiſitè & expen-

de,

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de, itâne, an ita, ſatius ſit: poſt exſequere celeriter, ſed cautè.

808. Circumſpectus, licet de eventu confidat eumq; prævideat, circumſpectat tamen, ne ſeſe præcipitet; idque ut culpam præſtet, etſi non eventum.

(809. Quia uſu venit, ut tardus velocem antevertat: Pe-
detentim igitur.)

810. Quod abſcondi debet, non palàm venditat: abſtru-
dit, non obrudit cuiquam.

811. Quod ei non certò conſtat, affirmare [*aſſerere*] aut
negare caver; nedum ut aſſeveret [*conſi met*] aut in-
ficietur [*inſicias eat*.]

(812. Nam credulus eſt & temerarius; atque ut creduli-
tas, ita diffidentia noxia eſt: verùm longè magis per-
tinacia.)

813. Ex heſternis craſtina providet; ex anteaſtorum ac
præteritorum recordatione res futuras præcipit, re-
rumque effectus ac conſequentià: ideoque præſagi-
ens quidpiam adverſi, prævenire cenſet melius, quàm
præveniri.

(814. Præpoſtera enim ſapientia eſt, poſt factum ſa-
pere.)

815. Et dum quiſque ſuarum rerum ſatagit, ille ſibi ne-
quaquam deeſt.

816. Bilinguis aliud vult, aliud præ ſe fert: Vaſer ver-
ſutè nimis verſat omnia: Suſpicax eſt doſoſus ac per-
fidus.

817. Veterator aſtu & blandiloquentiæ prætextu^g im-
ponit incautis, ut reprobanda præoptent, & vice
verſà*.

^g Specie
^{*} Circumſerigode
ſive reuſicator
quævis arte, tech-
nâ, aut fallaciâ re
contradit.

CAP. 84. *De Temperantiâ.*

818. **D**epravatio noſtra permulta concupiſcit: ſed
temperans cupiditates moderatur.

819. Sobrietas eſt continentia à ſuperfluâ alimoniâ.

820. Gulofus cãtillo (cui nihil ſapit præter pulpamenta)
ligurit, delicatiores offulas delibat, & pitiffando
ſorbet: pamphagus & helluo vorando & potando
ſeſe obſaturat & ingurgitat, uſque dum regurgi-
tet atque eructet: Lurco ſua abligurit ac comef-
ſando

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fando decoquit : omnes ventricolæ ac mera abdomi-
nis mancipia.

821. Compoſitatores ac combibones genio indulgent, cu-
ticulam curant, & meracius hauriunt ; at non aſym-
boli : ſiquidem quiſque vel dat ſymbolum, vel ſolvit.

822. Veteres temperabant ac diluebant merum aquâ, &
viſcitabant ſimpliciſſimè : nunc quot gulæ illecebræ,
tot perniciēs.

823. Ebrius enim noxam [*pœnam*] habet crapulam, do-
nec eam edormierit : ebriofus ^a ac bibulus (dum in-
tegros ſcyphos ebibit & exhaurit ^b) tremorem ac po-
dagram ſorſitur : adhæc ſobrii & abſtemii mente ^c va-
lent, temulenti amentia.

824. Inebriati brutè bacchantur tanquam furibundi ; ti-
rubant, ſereant, ſpuunt, ſputant, ^d ſalivant, vomunt,
pedunt, & (honor ſit auribus) ſe percant.

^a Potor, bibax.

^b Exinanit.

^c Mentis ſanitate

^d Salivam de-
mittunt.

CAP. 85. De Caſtitate [caſtimoniâ.]

825. **C**Aſtus eſt, qui ſe nefandâ libidine non contami-
nat : laſcivire enim belluinum eſt.

826. At non adulteria ſolùm, inceſtus ^a, ſupra, ſcortatio-
nes & concubitus illegitimi ; ſed & omnis venerea ſala-
citas, baſiationes, cantilenæ ^b obſcœnæ, à poëtaſtris con-
ſarcinata, imò cogitationes ſpurcæ, impudicitia ſunt.

827. Adulter extraneum polluit torum, ſcortator ſuum :
quandoque mæchus pellicem vel concubinam alit :
Ganeo per lupanaria [*ganea*] graſſatur (ubi lue ve-
nerèâ inuſtus pretium fert laſciviæ :) meretrices pu-
dicitiam ſuam prostituunt ; lenones [*balliones*] alios
inquinant ^f.

828. Vah propudia ! ſœdi & execrables omnes.

829. Inſanit delirus amator, qui ſeminam deperit [*per-
dice amat.*]

^a Inter eos qui
aliquo cognatio-
nis (conſanguini-
tatis vel affinita-
tis) gradu prohi-
bito ſe mutuo at-
tingunt.
^b Cœmina fe-
ſcœnina.

^f Saliæ, libidino-
ſus, mulierarius,
amafias conſu-
prat [*ſaliæ*], cum
korto aut qua-
drantariâ rem ha-
bet [*ſcœm ſœdi*],
imò cuius vitii
am offerit, vel cri-
am vim interit.

CAP. 86. De Modeſtia.

830. **M**odeſtus verecundè agit, procacitatem deſugit.

831. Non frivolus eſt, ut ut quadantenus blandus
& comis ; non loquax, ſed taciturnus.

832. Nec

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832. Nec tamen moroſus aut torvus, ſed gravis; ſeverus, non ſævus.
833. Nihil immoderatè aut hyperbolicè laudat vel vituperat: alienas laudes non elevat: neminem traducit vel defamat: Ad opprobrium neutiquam filet.
834. Ad hæc non pejerat, nec dejerat, nec jurat.
835. Nemini adverſatur aut faceſſit moleſtiam, aut ſcandalo eſt: neminem ſciens volens contriſtat.
836. Famâ [*auditione*] ab aliis acceptum (quod nempe crebreſcens rumor fert, aut rumigeruli referunt) non illicò vulgat, aut pro comperto renunciat: percontatur prius ſcrupuloſè.
837. Curioſus ardellio ingerit ſe & immiſcet, ubi ejus nihil intereſt; atque eniſſarios ſubornat, qui ſubauſcultent, inaudiant, & etiam quæ cum celantur, eliciant. Hujusmodi corycæos & tenebriones amolire.
838. Locutuleius eſt verboboſus: garrulus quidvis blaterat, & quicquid in buccam venerit, garric: ſutilis arcana prodiit & effluit: nugator ineptit perpetuò & nugas agit: ſophiſta captioſus eſt: momus omnia ſuggillat ac carpit.
839. Conſideratus non quidem elinguis eſt, ſed tamen non inſulſus blatero^b: in multiloquio enim eſt vani-^b Vaniloquus. tas.
840. Non eò uſque^c inſolentiæ procedit, ut ſibi arroget quod non habet; nec aliis ſua detrahit aut derogat: non ambit ſæſces, neque ad honores aſpirat (ut olim Romæ^{*} candidati:) non ſua proſuſè jactat, oſtentat, aut crepat, nec in iis gloriatur, aut ſe inſolenter extollit (quod ſciolis ſolenne [*non inſolens, novum*] eſt:) ſed potius de ſuo jure concedit, ſe humiliat demiſſeq; gerit ac nemini non ſe poſthabet [*poſtponit.*]
841. ^e Præconia vulgi non affectat: nec ſe ſummatibus æquiparat nec anteponit; neque verò alios ſibi præferri [*anteferri*] aut præponi moleſtè fert. Aretalogus vel eſt glorioſus Thiaſo ſuxque virtutis oſtentator, vel qui grato acroamate aut narratione audientes mulcet.
842. Feſtivi, joci, lepores, & alluſiones faceræ urbanos decet, non amarulenti ſarcaſmi: ruſticitas opicam barbariem redolet.
843. Obſcœnitæ & ſcurrilitas ſummiopercè diſcavenda.

^c Arrogantiæ.

^{*} Ambitioſi, de ambitu ſæpe poſtulant.

^g Popularem auram non aucupatur.

^f Sua encomia non educernat, nec de ſe plus ſatis magnificè ſentiat, aut ſibi eſt iuſtinus.

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Immerentem ne irrideas aut ſubſannes.

844. Cavillatio virulenta & ſannæ ſannionibus relin-
quenda.

845. Renidere benè morati eſt ; cachinſari aut effuſius
ridere incivile.

CAP. 87. *De Autarkei.*

846. **A**varus & avidus per fas aut nefas rapit, alteri
extorquet, & ditescere allaborat; cùm tamen
ſuperna benediſtio ditet.

847. Et cui uſui in immenſum coacervatæ [*cumulatæ*] di-
vitiæ ? malè parta malè dilabuntur.

848. Avaritia [*habendi* * *cupiditas*] modum neſcit. Adeò
deſpiciant divites quidam, ut cum bonis (^b mobilibus
& ^c ſtabilibus) & latifundiis affluant, & ciſtas otioſâ
pecuniâ, ſcrinia cimeliis, cameras ſupellectile &
omne genus instrumento confertas poſſideant; ege-
ſtatem timeant*, videlicet in copiâ inopiam, in abun-
dantiâ (imò redundantîâ) penuriam.

849. Tu ſi tibi opes affatim ſuppent, egenis viciffim
ſuppedita; ſin, etiam de modico imperti, ſi non largi-
ter, ſaltem liberaliter.

850. Satiſ eſt liberalem & munificum eſſe, quàm par-
cum.

851. Frugalis non eſt quidem tenax nec ſordidus; at
parcimonix navans operam; ſuâque ſorte contentus,
aliis ſuam felicitatem, quippe quam minimè deſide-
rat, haud invidet.

852. Frugalitas quantum ſit veſtigial, ſi luxurioſus
pervideret, luxu [*luxuriâ*] patrimonium non prodi-
geret.

853. Pauperat enim diſpendium, compendium opulen-
tat.

854. Tu ergo quicquid accipis & expendis, in codicem
accepti & expenſi refer, vel ^f taleolâ annota. Impen-
dia annuus redditus tantùm abeſt ut exuperent, ut ne
exaquent quidem.

CAP. 88.

a Aviditas.

b Rutiſ caſti.

c Rebus ſoli.

* Genium de-
ſcendunt.

f *Referat.*

C A P. 88. *De Juſtitia : primò commutativa.*

855. **I**uſtitia ſuum cuique tribuit.

856. **E**rgo qui cum alio tranſegit, & quidquid ei promiſit [*pollicitus eſt*] condixit, aut ad eum pactione tranſmiſit (ſive ultro ac ſuapte, ſive exoratus, & quibuſcunque conditionibus & exceptionibus :) ne nugetur nec tergiverſetur, ſed ſtet pacto & promiſſis præciſe, prout conventum eſt.

857. Qui ſtipulanti adſtipulatus eſt ſyngraphis parallelis mutuò traditis, vel arrhabonem [*arram*] aut ſynallagma accepit : obligavit ſe [*nexu nexuit.*]

858. Deposituſ redde ; ne abjura nec abnega ; ne ſupprimas nec intervertas.

859. Nil quod alterius eſt, ſine domini ſcitu, eve inconſulto, vendica aut uſurpa [*aſſere :*] niſi ipſe ejus tibi copiam fecerit.

860. Quod utendum accepisti †, idem reſtitue, non aliud, & quidem (quoad ejus fieri poteſt) abſque detrimento*.

† Exempli gratia, equum, ſem, &c.

* Saluum præſta, vel damnum reſarci.

† Putò x. panem, obſertam, &c.

861. Quod mutuò datum eſt †, aliud licet remittas, eâ tamen lege, ut æquipolleat [*ſit paris æſtimii, æquivalens.*]

862. Siquis à te mutuatur, quod commodo tuo fiat, mutua, & ei commoda : chirographum tamen, vel pignus, vel prædem, aliamve cautionem poſtula : ne dum aliis commodas, tibi incommodas.

863. Quia ob mortalitatem, quin & fidei lubricitatem, opus eſt tibi cautelâ : quæ ſignatis tabulis [*inſtrumentis* ^a] ſummam caveat, ^b teque indemnem præſtet*.

^a Syngraphâ.

^b Tuæ indemnitati conſulat.

* Donator donat donatario, locator locat conductori, &c.

^c Menſarius qui argentariam tenet.

864. Porro qui ſupra ſortem uſuras [*ſenus*] exigit, non creditor eſt, ſed ^c ſcenerator : peſſimus autem & nequiſſimus, qui anatociſmis debitorem devorat : quod nefarium.

865. At nepos [*aſorus, barathro*] & comeſſator ſibi ipſi eſt iniquus ; qui rem familiarem comeſſationibus profundit [*diſſipat, dilapidat*] ſequæ alieno ære obruit, & eò ſe redigit, ut decoquere [*decoctorem agere*] & verſuram aut auctorem facere [*auctioriari* ^d] cogatur.

^d Haſte ſubſortere, ſub corona vendere.

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* Si veru ſi ad-
dictus.

† Tabulæ novæ
nomina facta an-
tiquabant.

366. Proinde rationes puta, * debita [*nomina*] quanto
ocius diſſolve, & creditori in aſſem ſatisfacito: at e-
pocham ſive acceptilationem, quâ acceptum tibi re-
ferat, ſlagita †.

367. Furta, latrocinia, rapinæ, ſacrilegia, peculatus, pla-
gium, abactus, aut injuſta rei acquiſitio, perinde in
illo mandato, Non furaberis, interdicta ſunt.

368. Privari enim & orbari ſuis nemo debet (ſed poſtli-
miniò ſua accipere, niſi jus ſuum alteri remittit :) qui
iſtud committit, repetundarum tenetur. Uſucapio ſive
diutina rei poſſeſſio parùm patrocinarur poſſeſſori
malæ fidei: qui è poſſeſſionibus, quibus jus [*titulum*]
non præſtendat, eviſione exturbandus eſt. At quod
habetur pro dereliſto, eſt occupantis.

CAP. 89. De Juſtitia diſtributiva.

369. **P**Ræmiorum & prænarum æqua diſtributio omnes
in officio continet.

370. Quamobrem qui laudabiliter agit, collaudationem,
applauſum, commendationem, promotionem, hono-
raria, meretur: qui ſecus, expoſtulationem, repre-
henſionem, objurgationem, vituperium, probra, ani-
madverſionem & caſtigationem: ſed prout perſona
eſt.

a Velis, noli.

b Dedit, con-
ſult.

* Aliquo hortato-
re, ſuaſore, au-
thore, fautore, im-
pulſore.

371. Qui * nolens aut inſcius maleficiũ admittit, com-
miſeratione dignus eſt; ſimplicitati tantisper imputa,
rigidè ne age: qui ^b datâ operâ & de indiſtriâ, jure,
meritoque punietur: qui * alieno inſtinctu & impul-
ſu, non omninò excuſatur.

372. Afflictionem afflictiſ ne auge, ſed ſuppettias feren-
do minue, cùm implorant. Siquis opis tuæ fiducia
fretus cœptum exorditur, ne deludas nec expectatiõ-
nem fruſtreriſ.

† Summa ambi-
one contendere.

373. Adjumento qui eget, cum inſtanter obnixèque pe-
tere, rogare, obteſtari, obſecrare, ſupplicare † num
ne [*nunquid*] pigebit?

374. Superbus & ingratus mendicus nil emendicat: im-
portunus ſlagitator, odioſus eſt; repulſam feret.

d Grates.

375. Cum exoraveris & impetraveris quæ rogaviſti, ^d gra-
tias age [*habe*] & pro tuâ virili gratiam refer: ſi ju-
ſta

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ſtã de cauſã negatur, ne obtunde, ne murmurã.

876. Quod quis non rogatus ex munificentia largitur, modeste recusa: sed pertinaciter ne respue, ne contemneret & aspernari videaris, tibi que ingratitudo exprobetur.

877. Gratitude gradus sunt, munusculum boni [aqui] consulere; beneficium agnoscere, deprecare (profiti se debere [devinctum, obstrictum]) & pensare.

878. Munes esse & munera remunerari [retribuere] opulentorum est

879. Acceptis diversis Xenia, necessariis strenae mittuntur.

880. Conspicuos, & dotum præstantiã præclaros, donisq; singularibus antecellentes honora ac suspice: neminem despice.

881. Proſis omnibus: obſis nemini: fauſta precare univerſis.

CAP. 90. De Fortitudine.

882. **M**agnanimus est, qui secunda & adversa indifferenter ferre potest.

883. Nihil enim vulgare aut facile factu admiratur; ad repentina non consternatur; jactatorum & audaculorum minas flocci pendit nec hujus facit: labores non detrectat; & quibus se addixit, eos * alacriter subit strenueque urget: ex angustiiis eluctatur: at pericula inevitabilia, si imminet [impendent] vel instant, intrepidus adit & animose suffert, neque effugia aut subterfugia disquirat; sed ultima experitur: audaciam modo & temeritatem refugiens.

* Alacri animo

884. Propterea quod cepit, continuat; quod usque industria & assiduitate perfecit: fessus tamen & lassus, ne succumbat penitus remittit.

885. Pusillanimis ex adverso & timidis, in prosperis intumescit, in calamitosis subsidit & animum despondit*: inopinis percellitur; inertie & timiditati commentitias obtendit [prætexit] causas: ad quemvis strepitum effeminatè expallescit, trepidus est & querulus: mutire vel hiscere vix audet.

* Aut mentem subito confusit.

886. Inter fortem ergo & ignavum vel legnem [pigrum, socordem,]

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ſocordem,] quid intereſt? ille vocationis munia ſollicitè agit, hic negligenter & nugatoriè: ille ſedulò, hic ſocorditer: ille enixè, hic remiſſè: ille accuratè, hic deſunctoriè: ille quietè, hic protervè: ille incæptum maturat & exequitur, hic cunctatur & omnia procrastinat: ille inceſſanter [*ſine intermiſſione*] in propoſito decoro pergit porrò; hic hæſitat, deſultoriè tergiverſatur, & reſtitat: verbo, ille viget ubique, hic languet & torpet ubique.

387. Deſidibus & otioſis ſemper ferix ſunt: etiam profeſtis diebus oriantur & vagantur.

388. Navus [*gnavus*] etiam in otio negotioſus eſt.

CAP. 91. De Patientia.

389. **Æ** Rumnoſam conditionem quid prodeſt deplorare, ſi non datur in melius commutare?

390. Patiens gemit, lachrymatur, flet; non autem plo-
rat, ejulat, lamentatur.

a Par pari refert.

391. Leviculâ de cau.â non expoſtulat: injurias non ulciſcendo rependit aut ^a retaliat, ſed æquanimitè tolerat, extenuans potius quàm exaggerans.

392. Indignatur quidem indignè factis, & malevolo ſuccenſet, ac ſtomachatur: ſed non efferveſcit in vindictam, nec vehementer invehitur in quenquam; inſenſus eſt alicui, non inſeſtus.

b Mente emoti
calcinati.]

393. Iracundiam cohibere, ignoſcere, & condonare [*remittere*] culpam, parcere iſtis inimicis, excellentis animi eſt: Exardeſcere, fremere, furere, minari, maledicere, diras imprecari, impotentis^b [*ſui non compotis.*]

394. Eſt enim impoſ ſui [*non apud ſe,*] qui eò uſque excandeſcat & totus æſtuet, ut ſe reprimere nequeat.

395. Generoſus *animus* mavult mitis eſſe quàm atrox, humanus quàm barbarus, manſuerus quàm ferus, benignus [*clemens*] quàm trux, placabilis quàm dirus.

c Belluina.

396. Nam ſævitia [*crudelitas*] & immanitas, niſi mulceatur, ^c beſtialis eſt.

Janna Linguarum reserata.

CAP. 92. De Constantiâ.

897. **I**N honesto instituto immotè persistere, constantia est: non perseverare, levitatis.
898. Sed heus tu, aliud est constantem, aliud pervicacem esse.
899. Siquis ergò (dum hoc suadet, ab illo dissuadet, hortatur vel dehortatur) meliora monuerit: ne sis contumax, ne præfractè repugna, nec obstinatè contradic, sed palinodiam cane, monitori obsequere & morem gere.
900. Verùm siquis te in bono labefactar, obfirma animum & obstina, usque dum discutias ac perrumpas obstacula. Facta enim infecta, & rata irrita reddere ꝑ dedecet.

† Multa moliri,
eademque demo-
liri.

CAP. 93. De Amicitia & Humanitate.

901. **S**I conversationem tuam vis esse amabilem, esto inferioribus humanus & affabilis, æqualibus officiosus, superioribus venerabundè obediens, eosque reverenter cole*: ita demum veram ab iis, non falsam intibis gratiam.
902. Hospites humaniter hospitio excipe, admissos ne extrudas. Undecunque abscedis, valedicere; quemcunque convenis aut præteris, amanter salutare ne dedignator. Salutantem resaluta: Discedentem abs te aliquousque comitare ac deducito honorificè.
903. Interroganti responde placidè: ad minimum annuito vel abnuito [venue.]
904. Nemini obloquaris, nec quenquam contumeliosus appella, neque ignominioso nomine dehonestâ. Loquentem ne interpella, nec ejus verba præoccupâ: nescienti tamen aliquid, si tibi succurrit [subit,] suggere: Qui te opperitur, ne eum morator [ei sis in mora.]
905. Cuicunque gratificari potes ullâ re, ne refrageris nec graveris, vel gratis [gratuito.]

* Senioribus as-
surge, apertè ca-
put, flecte genu.

Janua Linguarum reſerata.

906. Siquis indiget conſilio, teque de re aliquâ conſulat, ei conſule: ſi conſolatione, conſolare: ſi ſubſidio, ſubveniri, auxiliare, opitulare: ſi ſuffragio, ei ſuffragare; ægrotos viſita; ſic omnium benevolentiam demeraberis & amorem tibi conciliabis.
907. Læſit te quis? connive ad peccantem, & ſuffundes eum: ſi pœnitet feciſſe, ne ſis averſior, ſed da veniam, fac gratiam; & oppidò tibi devincies & tanquam philtro efficaci obſtringes.
908. Siqua in te ſuborta ſit ſuſpicio, amove, & purga te: ſi offendiſti ipſe, alloqui [*aſſari*] pacare, placare, deprecari & reconciliari ne pudeat: non dicis ei gò & ore [*verbo*] tenus, ſed ex animo ac ſeridò.
909. Protervia intimos alienat: ſimultatem inveteraſcere non ſines, ne in odium tranſeat.
910. Contubernales & convictores concedet unanimitas & amicum contubernium.
911. Diſſentiones, diſſidia, diſcordia, ira, quin intercedant, haud eſt poſſibile: ſed concordia redintegranda eſt tolerantia mutuâ; & qui diſſident, per ultro citroque commeantes & intercedentes proxenetas, conciliandi & in gratiam redigendi.
912. Felices ſueceſſus habet aliquis? ne limis ſpecta; fave. Infortunium? commiſerare. Miſericordis & clementis eſt, miſerorum miſereri: at inclementis, inhumani, truculenti, calamitoſis inſultare & illudere, eoſve ludificari.
913. Veracitati imprimis ſtude: mendacio [*vanitate*] nil tetius: mendax [*vannus*] qui comminiſcitur quod mentiatur, exoſus eſt.
914. Siquid tibi innotuit ſecreti, ne divulga, nec reſciſcat à te alijs, tametſi contertur: s't, inquam, tace, muſſa: taciturnitas tua nemini incommodabit, te apprimè commendabit.
915. Inter hilares æteticus ne ſis, nec tamen effuſe lætus.
916. In alios dicax ne ſis, & ſiquid inter ſermocinandum lepidi admiſceſ, ſales ſint, non cavilla; allude, ne vellica: ne quem præſentium laceſſas, abſentium calumniis nec obtreceſ.
917. Nam jurgari, rixari & vitiligare, agreſtium eſt & vitiligatorum: criminari ac deferre, quadruplatorum.

c Amicitia, mollitudo.

d Ludibrio habere.

e Muſſa.

rum,

Janna Linguarum reserata.

rum, fufurronum & delatorum (qui vel amiciffimos inter fe committunt :) vexare & exagitare, balatronum & fcurrarum: convitiari & contumeliâ afficere nebulonum, maffigiarum, flagrionum [*verberonum,*] furciferorum, fligmaticorum.

CAP. 94. *De Candore.*

918. **C**um quocunque verfaris & neceffitudo tibi intercedit, erga illum fis apertus, fine fraude do-
loque: Amicum enim prodere, fraudare & fallere, quale decus?

919. Fidelem tibi socium afcife, eique fidus efto: nil ei furtim subducas ^a [*furripias:*] ejus in fraudem nihil occipe: nam perfidè qui agit, fibi perditionem machinatur. ^a Subtrahas.

920. Siquid taxandum aut culpandum eft, nè clam fiat, fed coram, in os; idque parthefiâ, prout sentis, modò tempeftivè.

921. Ab amicitia nihil alienius affentatione.

922. Cernis crimen? ne diffimula: commune facito, increpa, objurga; etenim cur non cernere fimiles?

923. Si proximus deliquit, commune eum errati, apertè corrippe, & corrippe: delinquenti adulari & palpari, ver-
fipellium impoftorum eft.

924. Siquis utilia loquitur atque ad rem, affentire & consenti: fi inutilia aut ^c aliena à re, ne affentare.

925. Palpum & officia subdolorum funt: blandimenta, ^{* obsequiofa} gesticulationes & venerabundæ, & hu-
juscemodi adulatoria nugamenta, funt adulatorum [*affentatorum*] & palpatorum [†]: tu candidè & sincerè loquatur. ^{* Adicere ceremonias.}
^{† Qui ad gratiam loquuntur.}

926. Veritatem ingenuè fateri ne verecundator, ut ejusdem confcius es: cur enim adjurari velis?

927. Quorum tibi nondum exploratus eft candor, familiarem te non exhibebis: ceterò qui ex nimia familiaritate contemptum incurres.

928. Ignotis blandiri noli, ne te lenocinari fibique infidari existiment.

CAP. 95.

Janua Linguarum reſerata.

CAP. 95. De Converſatione erudita.

- a Subſeſivo 929. **C**lli ab occupationibus vacat, tempore ^a ſuccifſivo, vadat ad congregonem: eum tamen, cui in-
viſus es, ne inviſas.
- * An novus ho- 930. Cujas ſit dilectus ſodalis, & nobilis an ignobilis *,
mo. ignominix tibi ne ducas: dummodò ſit frugi atque
ad ingenium tuum congruat: Infamibus ^b ne te con-
jungas.
- b Qui malè audi- 931. Pravorum conſortium & ſodalitia diſſoluta ac nau-
ent. ci devita: vitiant enim & depravant mores.
- c Bonis literis 932. Docti ^c deambulationibus delectantur, ſive meditan-
et culi. dum eſt ſive conſabulandum.
933. Cum aliquot ſpatia conſecerint, vel cum in aprico
ſpatiarî tæſum eſt, conſidetur in umbrâ.
934. Næ pulchrum & ſciturum eſt, cum diſſitis colloqui &
quidvis ſignificare poſſe, non per nuntios †, ſed per
literas ad eos datas.
935. Antiqui in tabellis ceratis (ut deteri, eradi, aut de-
leri poſſet) exarabant, & cum iis tabellarios mitte-
bant: nobis commodius inſervit papyrus * pura; nam
^d bibula tranſmittit [*bibulam penetrat*] atramentum.
936. Epistoſa complicata, ne legi queat, niſi ab eo cui
deſtinatur, ſigillo obſignatur, reſignanda (niſi inter-
cipiatur) illi, ad quem inſcriptio ſpectat.
937. Cognomen intus ſubſcribitur.
938. Scheda non ſigillatur.

† Qui ſi ore tenuis
lata nunciant,
evangelio donan-
tur.

* Non quæ in
Ægypto naſcitur,
cujus ſcapum in
præteſus philu-
ras ſeu plagulas
diſſolvebant (illa
jampridem in
deſuetudinem ab-
iit:) ſed facticia
de lentolis mado-
factis, fruſtillationem
concuſis, minutim
contuſis, &c.
† Emporetica

CAP. 96. De Ludicris.

939. **N**E labascent fragiles vires aut elanguescant,
quandoque ceſſa & à ſeriis abſiſte; & cum co-
artaneis (diſpares enim colluſores non benè ſocian-
tur) deſatigatum te relaxa oblectamentis.
940. Alius alio ducitur ſtudio. Sunt quos ſpectacula de-
lectant: at commotio vegetat.
941. Facetiis, diſtertiis, ac ænigmatibus certare, ingeni-
oſum eſt: pilâ datatim miſſâ *, ſphærâ & conis, glo-
bulis, empusâ, par impar, myindâ, aſtragaliſmo, vel
trocko [*turbine,*] ſclopo, vel igne miſſili, puerile ^d
Chartis

* Vel reticulo in
ſperſiſterio.

d Quibus luſtrant
puelli & puella.

Janna Linguarum referata.

Chartis luforiis, talis, tesseris, aleâ, † fritillo, aleatoriorum: latrunculis, operosum.

† Ubi mons, dyas, trias, pentas, quaternos, pentas, senio, heptas, enneas, decas: alii jactabantur felices, alii infelices.

942. Ubi si quis ad incitas compellitur, actum est de eo: cedat.

943. Lascivi ac calamistrati saltatores saltent & subsultim tripudiant, seque choreis, saltationibus ac tripudiis exerceant. Choragus [*presultor*] eorum ducitur.

944. Grallator grallis gressus spatiosos divaricat.

945. Petauristæ ac funambuli, papæ! quàm audaces & confidentes sunt!

946. Cursores in stadio à carceribus ad metam curriculum festinant, & primus brabæum [*bravium*] auferit.

947. Alii signant lineam, quam simul ac attingerunt, si consistunt illico, sponsonem depositam [*fastam*] evincunt: qui ultra procurrerit, aut citra eam substituterit, ludum perdit.

Prætercurrentes.

948. In circo [*hippodromo*] equitando; in catadromoⁿ hastiludio; in agone luctando & reluctando, uter alterum supplantaret, concertant.

h Troja iusto imaginatio prælio.

949. Gladiatores & pugiles [*athletæ*] in palæstrâ congregiuntur, directore lanistâ.

1 Xylo-

950. Cum duo digladiantur, duellum est: ubi^k alternatim, alter provocat, ictum intentat & insert; alter declinat, inhibet & propulsat: vincit autem qui infligit: victus^l dat manus.

k Per vices, alternis vicibus.

951. Gesticulator * [*agyrtæ, præstigiator*] actionis volubilitate aciem præstringit: sed præstigiæ sunt, non miracula. Cinisfones, physiognomi [*metoposcopi*], genethliaci, chiromantici, & ejusdem^m in monetæ erroneos ac circulatores imposturis suis popellum argento emungunt.

l Herbam porrigit.
* Chironomus, cui digiti arguantur.

m Farinæ, fustis.

952. Minus [*hystrio*] personam alterius effingit [*exprimit*] & fabulas agit.

953. Comœdia perplexum actum repræsentat, sed cum jucundâ catastrophe: Tragœdia tristem exitum.

954. Theatrum in propatulo est: Scena (unde acturi prodibant in proscenium) sipariis velatur, choragio scenico instructa; nec spectatoribus † conspicua, nisi diducto peripetasmate [*corinâ*].

† Qui ad oculum alius appiandunt, alius explodunt & exhibent in Personarum.

955. Bacchanalia peraguntⁿ larvati [*larvæ*] sua personæ obvoluti.]

G

CAP. 97.

CAP. 97. De Morte & Sepultura.

956. **M**Oribundorum speciale symptoma est stertor
[*rhoncus*] lethalis. De iis, qui animam agunt,
conclamatum est.

957. O mortales! quotusquisque vestrum reputat ab hoc
puncto æternitatem [*omne ævum*] pendere?

a *Exspiraveris ani-*
mau. 958. Nam ut ^a exspiraveris, confestim anima ad cœlos
vel tartara migrabit.

b *Pallatum.* 959. Funus funestis ritibus adornatum (id est, pollinctum
amiculo ferali involutum, capulo conditum, lugubriter
[*veste pulli, lugubri,*] indutum ^b, sandapilæ [*loculo,*
feretro] impositum) à vespilonibus effertur.

a *Polyandrium.* 960. Fiunt [*celebrantur*] exequiæ [*inferiæ*] ^c cæmeterium
versus pompâ funebri.

d *Libitinarii.*
e *Hermez.* 961. Exanimus corpus [*cadaver*] sepelitur: nos huma-
mus [*humo mandamus*]: prisci, exstructâ pyrâ, rogo
ustulabant (inde sepulchra sunt Busta dicta:) cine-
res autem mortuorum defodiebant ^d bustuarii in urnâ.

962. Eriguntur ^e cippi & cenotaphia, eisque inscribun-
tur epitaphia; & epicedia cantantur lugubria.

f *Ylrenis.* 963. In gentilismo, conductæ præfixæ plangebant, & les-
sibus ac ^f neniis elogia eorum enumerarunt, qui ad
plures [*inferos*] (ut ethnici loqui amant) abierunt.

964. Et ne manes oberrarent, inferias, iusta seu paren-
talia feralibus epulis faciebant; celebrantes diem
emortualem æquè ac natalem.

CAP. 98. De Providentiâ Dei.

965. **I**Ta mors finit omnia.

966. Omnia enim temporalia sunt fluxa & transito-
ria; exoriuntur & intereunt.

967. Etiam si aliquid certum ac stabile videatur, progres-
su tamen temporis, vetustate ipsâ non possunt non
alteri & decedere.

968. Vicissitudinibus subitaneis subjacent omnia.

969. Atheus tamen est, qui res nostras tanquam concu-
santes ac subsaltantes atomos temerè & fortuitò vo-
lutari autumat, fatali necessitate succedunt omnia.

970. Fors

Janna Lixgnarum referata.

970. Fors & fortuna nihil sunt omnino.
 971. Fortuitos equidem & improvisos casus esse concedo, sed nostri respectu, non providentiæ; quæ etiam minutissima nutu suo dirigit.
 972. Nam & capillos nostros numeratos esse testatur Salvator, ut ne unicus quidem perire queat.
 973. Ea propter, insolitas mutationes ostenta & prodigia antecedunt.
 974. Insunt ergo omina ^h rebus: quibus præmoniti, si- ^h Præmonitiões mus præmoniti.
 975. Sed usque quaque * præfagia captare [*ominari aut abominari*] ista superstitio facessat à Christianis. Si tibi Dominus aliquid revelare aut manifestare dignabitur, non te latebit. ^{* Ut sternutamentis, eruptione sanguinis & naribus, & horum similibus.}
 976. Tu pius esto, & ora; non te derelinquet ille, qui æque prædestinavit, quid cras, perendi, & deinceps de te futurum sit, ac quod heri, pridie, nudius tertius, & tot abhinc annis factum est.
 977. Fatum tuum ne anticipa, sed expecta.

C A P. 99. *De Angelis.*

978. **P**roduxit & invisibiles Angelos, eosque innumeros, ad regenda inferiora sibi administratos.
 979. Non quod opis esset indigus, sed quia sic est placitum.
 980. Hosce condiderat & constituerat in cælo supremo [*empyreæ*:] sed quidam desciverunt [*defecerunt*] ab eo per superbiam, deturbatique sunt cœlitus ad infernum [*orcum, crebun, avernum.*]
 981. Qui in suâ integritate permanserunt, roborati sunt, ne amplius prolabi possint.
 982. Circa thronum Creatoris [*Conditoris*] sui millia millium [*myriades*] adstantes, eum venerantur, colunt, adorant, celebrant.
 983. Amandati obeunt mandata, legationeq; functi revertuntur.
 984. Associant se, jussu Dei, piis, jam inde à nativitate, tanquam custodes, ut mala avertuncens, & ab insultibus Satanae protegant.

JANUA LINGUARUM REPERATA:

985. Verùm enim verò quod de bono ac malo genio in-
quiunt, incertum est.
986. Apparent nonnunquam, sed disparent rursùm, non
fascinando, sed reverà.
987. Cacodæmones apparentes spectra [*umbræ*] vocan-
tur; tumultuantes per noctem ^a intempestam, lemu-
res [*larvæ*:] famulantes, Lares & Penates in Lara-
rio.
988. Magi & exorcistæ cum dæmonibus colludentes, in-
cantamentis suis & exorcismiis seipfos dementant, &
alios infatuant.
989. Sed vix Diabolo, & (nisi communioni renuncian-
t) consortibus ejus! ad Gehennam detrudentur.
990. Vindex enim suæ gloriæ erit Omnipotens, eamque
ab impiorum violatione intactam, intemeratam, sa-
cro sanctam vindicabit. Quamobrem quotquot ille si-
bi obstrepentes & oppedentes deprehenderit, ii impie-
tatem suam haudquaquam inultam auferent.

CAP. 100. Clausula.

991. **C**Edò ^a sodes [*sis*] quid restat? eâtenus enim
tradita (absit arrogantia dicto) utcunque sum
consecutus.
992. Siccine? [*ain*?] Euge! Benè vertat tibi. Hem ma-
gæ sedulitate istâ! Restabit igitur ut per hanc januam
ingressus, tum scientiarum, tum Latinitatis palatia
vivide lustrare properes; & quæ hic raptim & car-
ptim aspexisti, ea uberius in ^a authoribus bonis spe-
culeris.
993. Habes hic summatim & succinctè brevem comple-
xionem, ceu rudimenta quæ Philosophiæ, & quæ Theo-
logiæ: nihil tantoperè (quod sciam) omissum reor;
nec quidquam lubens transilii aut præterii.
994. Auctarii autem loco, admoneo ut ad pietatem con-
vertas omnia.
995. Scito enim fore propediem, ut reddamus rationem
omnium; nempe, quum venerit ut suscitetur nos ac ju-
dicet: ubi occulta & manifesta patefient.
996. O beatos, qui tunc propitium habebunt! ambro-
si

^a Concupiam,
mediam noctem.

^a Amabò.

^a Philosophorum,
& Theologorum,
scriptis.

[†] Et Philologiæ,
& humanioris litte-
raturæ.

Janua Linguarum reſerata.

ſiâ & neſtare paſcentur in ſempiternum.

997. Faxit miſerator noſter Jeſus Chriſtus, ut hic gratu-
itâ ejus miſericordiâ juſtificati, in charitate coale-
ſcamus.

998. Tu ei confitere ac vota vove, dévotéque ac ſervi-
dè precando penetralia cœli penetra, ut jam nunc
cœlitibus annumereris.

999. Ave & * vale.

1000. JEHOVÆ ZEBAOth, individux Trinitati ſit
laus in ſecula ſeculorum. *Amen.*

* Formula ſalv-
tandi in digreſſu.

FINIS.

DATE: 10/10/2010

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1911-12-11

[illegible]

ALYIA

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INDEX VOCABULORUM.

THe former *Index*, even in the Dutch copy, was very faulty in the cyphers, and defective in many words; which put me to a needlesse trouble, in striving to insert in the text, such words as I found not in the *Index* (and therefore thought them lacking) which afterward I met with in the book. This *Index* is very exact; and may serve as a Dictionary to the learner, and a ready helpe to him that would adde any supply to the booke it selfe. Simples and words out of rule, are set downe more at large; others more briefly. Participles, if regular, are referred to the same number with the verb. Irregular compounds have their simples added in a parenthesis. Understand by m. *masculine*, f. *feminine*, n. *neuter*, c.g. *common gender*, a. *adjective*, d. *deponent*, p. *participle*, c.f. *cavet supinis*, pr. *preterito*, v. *vide*, look, (An adverb hath no mark at all set after it) ib. *ibidem*, that is, in the same number with the next afore-going.

ABA

ABI

ABO

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probo, as.	85.577
proboscis, i. m.	190
probrum, i. m.	870
probus, i. m.	85.800
procatitas, f.	830
procat, i. m.	612
procedo, i. m.	464.840
procella, i. m.	466.850
procius, i. m.	686
procius, i. m.	115
prociro (cado) i. m.	64
procius, i. m.	557
proci, i. m.	589
procius, i. m.	281
procius, i. m.	886
prociatio, f.	146
procius, i. m.	495
proci, i. m.	757
prociator, i. m.	660
proci, i. m.	947
proci, i. m.	591
procius, i. m.	615
proci, i. m.	746.839
proci, i. m.	954
procius, i. m.	973
proci, i. m.	852
proci, i. m.	722
proci, i. m.	190.838
proci, i. m.	918
proci, i. m.	676
proci, i. m.	978
proci, i. m.	642
proci, i. m.	497
proci, i. m.	646
proci, i. m.	431.562

PRO

procius, i. m.	887
proci, i. m.	735
proci, i. m.	475.704
proci, i. m.	655.659
proci, i. m.	717
proci, i. m.	345
proci, i. m.	67.303
proci, i. m.	465
proci, i. m.	474
proci, i. m.	840
proci, i. m.	586
proci, i. m.	274
proci, i. m.	601
proci, i. m.	677
proci, i. m.	43.724
proci, i. m.	734.967
proci, i. m.	737
proci, i. m.	546.800
proci, i. m.	224
proci, i. m.	546
proci, i. m.	772
proci, i. m.	278.546
proci, i. m.	273.866
proci, i. m.	307.981
proci, i. m.	263
proci, i. m.	595
proci, i. m.	654
proci, i. m.	792
proci, i. m.	752.215
proci, i. m.	251
proci, i. m.	562
proci, i. m.	262
proci, i. m.	249.285
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FINIS.



MURETI VERSUS.

Musarum Alumno.

Quam felix puer est, cui virtus anteit annos !
Hunc omnes meritis certatim laudibus ornant,
Et spectant cupidè, & felicia cuncta precantur.
At contrà, alloquio nemo dignatur inertes;
Spernuntur cunctis, ac vulgi fabula fiunt,
Vix oculis pater ipse suos satis aspicit æquis.

O Blessed child, whose parts his age out-run,
whose vertues stile him man before his stature !
Each eye beholds him as the rising sun,
each heart applauds him, as a pearle in nature :
Yea, very strangers blesse his hopefull breeding,
and breath out prayers to his happy speeding.

But when fresh-springing buds prove canker-fretted,
with taint of vice, or rust of sappy sloth ;
Their nearest friends, that see their hopes defeated,
to speak them faire, or daigne a look are loth :
But view such noisome weeds with loathing scorn,
yea, parents wish ill-thriving plants unborn.



THE
ENTRY-DOORE
OF
LANGUAGES
UNLOCKED.

CHAP. I. *The Entrance.*

1. a **G**Od save you friendly Reader.
2. If you demand, what it is to be a good scholar, take this for an answer; to know how one thing differeth from another, and to be able to mark out every thing by its own name.
a Good morrow.
(It serves for any
salutation as first
meeting.)
3. Is there nothing else? Surely [*verily*] nothing at all.
4. He hath laid the grounds [*ground-work*] of all scholarship and learning, who hath thoroughly learned
b the naming of nature and art.
5. But that (it may be) is a hard [*difficult*] matter.
b How to call, or
give a right name
to things made
by nature, or
wrought by art.
6. It is so, if a man shall doe it with an ill will, or shall feare himselfe with a fore-stalled conceit.
7. But in the issue, if haply there be any harshnesse, it will be but at the first.
8. Do not also the draughts or strokes of letters look like wonderfull strange sights to little children at the first shew [*blush, blush*].
c Monstrous.
9. But after they have bestowed a little pains, they perceive it is a sport.
10. Just so it falleth out in every thing, that it sheweth toilsome in outward view [*appearance*].
11. But if a man ^dset upon it, there is nothing that yeeldeth not, and stoopeth even to an ordinary [*indifferent*] wit.
d Fall in hand
with it.
12. Hee conceiveth [*catcheth*] all things, who desireth to doe it: even those things which at the first undertaking

The Entry-dooere of

taking goe beyond his reach or capacitee.

*f. For thee is
good hope.*

13. Come on [*goe too*] then, whosoever thou art: I^e bid thee hope, and forbid thee to despaire [*to bee out of hope.*]

g. Be it so.

14. Lo here, see this small poore work.

15. Yet here, as in an abridgment, will I shew thee the whole world, and all the Latin tongue [*language.*]

h. Alas.

16. Try^b, I pray, turn over, and learne well these some certain pages.

17. Having done this, thou shalt finde thy selfe, in very deed, quick-sighted to all studies of humane learning.

CHAP. 2. *Of the worlds originall or beginning.*

18. **G**Od created all things of nothing.

19. For in the beginning He spread out that huge wide space or *room*, where heaven and earth have their being:

20. And filled it with a kind of dark & mis-shapen thick fogge.

*g. Qualities or
other circumstan-
ces added to a
thing, besides the
things being.*

21. Out of which, as the matter or *stoffe*, he shaped bodily creatures, distinguished by formes, and cloathed with divers accidents^a; according as he had conceived the patterne or *platforme* of every thing within himselfe.

22. And in every thing he planted its owne nature, that is, a power to keepe to its owne measure [*size,*] kind, and place appointed [*allotted to it.*]

CHAP. 3. *Of the Elements.*

*a. First and for-
most.*

*b. Mithram, gal-
limacry, hoven-
gum, myrror,
masticke, all one
kind.*

*c. Clearer, that
may be seen
through.*

23. **B**ut^a before all things, he severed this same disor-dered lump^b into foure speciall kinds, according to the degrees of thicknesse and thinnesse.

24. The thinnest and finest part he made bright and hot, and named it fire or light.

25. The other being also thin, transparent^c and warme, he termed aire.

26. The third part, being flowing and cold, was water:

27. Under which remained the thick settlings [*grounds,*] to wit, mud [*slime*] or earth.

28. And

Languages unlocked.

28. And these are simple bodies, out of which arise up the bodies mixed [*compounded*] or made of *them*.
 29. For of these, all the rest consist [*are made.*]
 30. For out of them they are bred^d, with them they are nourished^e, into them they are turned, when they are corrupted [*spoiled, marred.*]

^d Engendred.
^e Upon them they live.

CHAP. 4. Of the Firmament.

31. STARS are, as it were, lamps hung up in the skie : which being whirled round about, without ceasing, from East to West in the space of four and twenty hours, are rouled over the worlds axle-tree, which is fastened into the two poles^a, that stir not : that with their light they may inlighten the^b darkness, and by running their course they may measure out the changes of times.
 32. But the seven planets^c, every one in his owne orbe, doe also force their way contrary, against the other, and are hurried from the Westerne horizon^{*} to the Easterne.
 33. The Moon is the lowest ; which, as it sheweth us the one halfe[†] of it selfe shining, seemeth to waxe and wane [*increase and decrease,*] and by its stay causeth the moneths.
 34. The Sun, by his yearly^{*} course through the midst of the zodiacke, determineth the yeers ; by his daily[†] course (as it riseth, and setteth or goeth downe) it bounderth the dayes.
 35. Before the rising of it, goeth the morning and dawning [*break of day,*] when it dawneth, waxe^b day, and groweth light.
 36. The twilight followeth [*cometh close after*] the sun-setting, when it waxeth even [*late*] and groweth night^{*}.
 37. As it is mounting up towards the point just over our head, it maketh the spring : and as it is descending or going lower againe, it maketh harvest time [*the fall of*

^a Made hinges.
^b That succed one another by turne.

^c Wandering stars.

^{*} A circle which cleaveth or breaketh off that part of the world that is in view, or within ken, from that part which is out of sight, to two half-balls, one as bigge as the other.

[†] The moon, while it be in the eclipse, is indeed always at the full, and the one halfe of it always enlightened of the sun, but as it turns towards us some time the whole halfe, sometimes the shining part, or more or lesse of it is to us seen, to us, as full, new, waning, in its first or second quarter, &c.

^{*} Which goeth winding slope.

or like a screw. [†] Which Writers of late time (it may bee with more likelihood of truth) give to the moon. ^{*} And grows as dark as pitch.

The Entry-dooere of

the lease;] and on both sides as it cuts through the equinoctiall line, it makes day and night both of a iust length all the world over.

* When it comes nearest to the Southern pole, (which is alwaies kept out of our sight) to wit, in the winter tropick.
 † Being nearest the Northern pole, to wit, under the summer tropick.
 ‡ Not to be seen.
 § A lesser circle, whose center is iust in the circumference of a greater circle.

38. Being at the lowest *, it causeth the shortest day, and beginneth winter : being at the highest †, it makes the longest day and begins summer ; when the dog-star is ‡ gone out of sight, by reason the brightness of the sun-beams is so neer it, and therefore untill it gets cleare of them, it stirreth up parching and sultry hot weather.

39. Mercury in his epicycle § encircleth [goeth round about] the Sun in lesse time then halfe a yeere : beautiful Venus in a yeere and halfe.

40. This Venus in the morning they call the morning-star ; in the evening the evening-star.

41. Mars with his fiery rayes runs over his course [comes round to the same point] well neare in two yeeres : bright Jupiter in twelve ; cold Saturne in almost thirty.

* The moon, thrusting in between the sun and our view, stands in the suns light : the earth, getting between the sun and moon, cries quittance, and by enopping in herselfe, darkneth the moon.
 ‡ That never alter their course.

42. The eclipses of the great lights come to passe, by reason of some third * thing that chops in betweene and over-shadows [stands in the light.]

43. The fixed † starres goe on all alike with the eighth speare : but they glister and twinkle not all alike. The milky-circle throngeth together a world of little small starres crouded [rounded] up close into one heap.

CHAP. 5. of Fire.

* Give it leave.

44. A Great fire riseth out of any spark, if you † suffer it.

* Whether turt, brakes [fern] Jewell or any Jewell.

45. For * whatsoever kindleth or catcheth fire, that first of all gloweth [glimmereth,] next it burneth, then it blazeth and flameth [is of a light fire,] lastly, being burnt up, it is brought to embers [cinders] and ashes.

46. Wood burning is called a fire-brand ; being quenched [flaked, put out] a dead brand ; a little peece of it, is a † dead coale ; and so long as it gloweth, a live-coale.

† Chai-coal.

47. Smoake

Languages unlocked.

47. Smoke burning out becomes a flame ; sticking to the chimney-stocke, soot ; going out at the tunnel [*chimney-top*] it sullieth or tanneth the aire all about ; the passage and out-gate being stopt up, it smothereth, *stifleth*, and makes the head ake.

CHAP. 6.

Of Meteors and strange Apparitions.

48. a **V**Waterish vapours are continually carried upward. a Roking steam,
driven out of
moist places.
49. Of these being thickned, is made a cloud, or (if this slide downward) a mist, haze or fog.
50. Thereupon it raineth, snoweth, haileth, freezeth.
51. A mizling rain bedeweth [*drizleth*] with very little small drops : Raine [*a gentle shower*] trickleth [*showreth, droppeth*] down by drops softly : a great linoaking-shower commeth tumbling down close and thick : a storme rusheth down fiercely [*violently*.]
52. But if it freezeth^b in the fallings, it becommeth hail : if it be over heated, it turns to brand^c or mildew [*blasting*.]
53. A hoar [*rime*] frost is a frozen dew : an icicle is a drop^d stiffened : the honey-dew is thought of some to be a jelly from the stars.
54. Great store of snow covereth the standing-corn, lest it chill with frost or ice^e.
55. When a mild gale breatheth [*a gentle coole aire puffeth*] it cherisheth us : when a main, strong, sore wind bloweth, it shaketh : a tempestuous, boisterous, blustering wind layeth all flat and battereth downe, whithersoever it turns it selfe.
56. The^f principall winds are the^g East-wind, the South-wind, the West-wind, and North wind.
57. The whirl-wind and wheeling-wind wheele about, (whirle themselves round into a circle.)
58. Brimston^h & exhalations being enkindled [*set on fire*] put forth lightnings, flashing, and wide gaping holes.
59. And then the fight between heat and cold stirres up thunders, with a dreadfull crack [*rambling, crashing*.]
60. The flame flashing [*glancing*] but thence is called lightningⁱ.
61. Which

b As icicles drop-
ping down.
c Brand, blight.

d Which is
grown hard with
cold.

e Unless it thaws,
the waters are
frozen over, and
a man-slayer.

f Which blow
from the foure
corners of heave
g Easterly, southerly,
ly, &c.

h Dry damp
steams drawn out
of the earth by
the heat.

i Which forens
out, and hurleth
down the thun-
der-bolt.

The Entry-dooere of

^h The twinkling of an eye.

61. Which, whether it be the burning [*scorching*,] *lightning*, or the scattering [*dashing in pieces*,] disperterth it selfe in a trice ^h [*moment, instant*,] and whatsoever is stricken or blasted therewith, falleth downe.

62. When it flasheth, thundereth, and lightneth, who would not be frighted [*gastered*,] as one astonished and planet-stricken.

63. A blazing star never shined, but it branded the earth with barrennesse [*dearth*] or infection.

ⁱ Burrow.
^h And a counter-
feit sun or moon.
^k Is a signe of,
gives notice of.

64. A morning raine-bow (as also a ⁱ circle about the moone [†]) foresheweth ^k wet, rainy, cloudy, rough [*boisterous, stormy*] or uncertain changeable weather: an evening raine-bow betokeneth faire weather or clearing up after wet.

CAP. 7. Of Waters.

^a Spring.

65. **O**ut of hidden springs ^a gush forth bubbling [*well-ling*] fountaines: from whence flow becks [*currents* ^b.]

^b Rills, rilllets,
runlets.

66. Out of abundance of these, are floods or streames gathered together; and lastly, large rivers, running downe ^c continually within their bankes, untill they have empried themselves at their mouths into the sea: but if they rise above [*run over*] their channels, all the countrey adjoining stands in a puddle with their overflowings.

^c Never dried up

67. But if in any place they be put by their streame and want their water-course, or be held in, stopped, cloied or dam'd up with some dam or flood-gate set in their way: then they swell and spread themselves into standing-pools [*ponds, meares*,] except they have some vent [*issue, out-let*] by sluices.

68. Fens [*bogs, marishes*] are rising springs or quits, that run not [*have no water shoot*.]

^d Arains.

69. Brooks are rain waters running downe ^d swiftly: by which are caused land-floods and deluges.

70. Call water, where it streameth, a streame; where it is whirled round, a whirl-poolle; where it swilleth up it selfe, a swallow, gulfe or quagmire; where it is without a bottome, a bottomlesse pit.

Languages unlocked.

71. If one plunge or drowne any thing under it, it will swim out againe: but ^a to what purpose (I pray) is it, that cleare water be troubled ^f [muddied:] ^e What skillers it.
72. A bubble comes of a drop dropping in. ^f Made thick, stirred up mud and all.
73. The sea is salt like brine, and voideth out froth or foam.
74. Where it boundeth the land, it hath Baies^a, Armes, ^g Creeks or gulfs, (as the Persian gulf, from Persian.) and Capes.
75. The waves of it, by reason of the inward motion of tide, ^h flow fixe hours to the shore [strand,] and ebbe backe again to the same place, with an hideous noise and roaring; especially within the straights ⁱ.
76. In the Northern coast the maine sea is ycy [frozen.] The Wathes are overflown with waters at high-water [full sea,] and are bare againe at low water [the ebbe.] ^h Flow is both ebbing and flowing.
ⁱ Narrow-seas, sounds.

CHAP. 8. Of the Earth.

77. The surface [outside] of the Earth is in some places moist, plaihy, well watered, grassie: in other places dry, parcht, rocky, cragged or rugged ^a.
78. In some places an open champion ^b [level, plain] lieth stretched out far and wide: otherwhere are seen mountains and vallies and dales. Here small hills rise gently up; there low-lying grounds, gaping holes, caves, and dens sink down. ^a Stumbling up hill and downe hill.
^b Downs.
79. Hills and cliftes are up-hill [steep upward] to them that goe toward the top; but downe-hill [steep downward] to them that go back ^a.
80. An earth quake is procured by blasts under-ground: which if they burst out, breaches ^a or falls of earth are made. ^a That go downe from the brow by the hanging of the hill to the foot.
^c Huge gaping holes.
81. If you bruise and crumble a clod, it will be dust; if you temper it with water, it will be dirt.

CHAP. 9. Of Stones.

82. A Stone ground small is sand or grit, which if it be of the thicker [grosser] sort, is termed drift-sand and gravell.

The Entry-doore of

83. The greater stones lye along on the ground (whether they stand out or lye hid:) but ragged rockes stick out *on high*.

84. A little pebble stone being slipt into the shoe, troubleth ^a *the foot*, if it be not taken out.

85. With a whet-stone ^{*} we whet or *sharpen* blunt ^b things; with a flint we strike fire; with a touch-stone we try metal; whether they bee good [*current*] or counterfeited.

86. The sand-stone is sandy and rough.

87. The alabaſter, the whitest marble, is cut of the quarry.

88. The load-stone turnes it selfe directly ^c upon the North, and bends quite off from the South.

89. Of jewels, or *precious stones*, the most ^d precious is the Carbuncle, the second after it the Adamant [*diamond*] then the Ruby, the Sapphire, the Emeraud, the Jasper, and so forth; which being carved with corners, glister.

90. The blood-stone, the cock-stone, the road-stone ^e are of a courser sort.

91. Pearles are found in shell fishes.

92. Corals are twigs [*branches*] of a sea-shrub.

93. Glaſſe hath the likenesse, but not the hardnesse, of cryſtall: it is cut with an Emeraud.

CHAP. 10. Of Metals.

94. **O**ut of Mine: Metals are gotten, digg'd or grubb'd out: out of which (because they doe both melt and then stand and thicken) sundry things are new-cast.

^{*} Because the materials of it are so thoroughly mingled together.

95. Gold is most perfect^{*}, because it is purest and weightiest [*most massie*] especially the best and finest.

96. If a man put it into the furnace, even an hundred times, it loseth not so much as a jot of substance.

^{*} Wrought into plates, or unwrought in the mine.

97. Next hereunto cometh silver^{*}, when it is refined or *ſovere*; but it hath dross, which is burnt away.

98. Iron; howsoever it be the hardest, yet is it fretted [*eaten in*] with rust: being some divers times hardned, it is called Steele.

^a Very rare.

99. ^a Greene rust sticketh to [*hangeth on*] Copper. Of

Languages unlocked.

Of bell-metall Bell-founders cast bells.

100. Latton is brasse coloured over with Ore : it can onely be ^b cast, not wrought with the hammer, because it is so brittle [*spals*.] ^b Molten.

101. Tin ^c is softer and cheaper [*lesse worth*] then ^c antimony or blacke jet, and lead then this.

102. Quick-silver is one of the strangest things in the world; it is liquid [*it runs about, may be poured out,*] and yet it is not moist *or wet*.

103. For, whether you poure it out upon something, or dip [*drench*] something into it, or besprinkle any thing with it, nothing will be wet [*moistned*.]

104. Salt, allum ^{*}, copperas, salt-peter, brimstone, Jewsslime [†], petrol, white-lead, red-lead, chalk, ruddle ^d, sinoper, are called ^{*} minerall juices [*digged out of Mines or veins*.] ^{*} A kind of sal-tinasse or saltish wear of the earth.
[†] Which is tough or clammy, and ropereth out.

by reason of its clamminesse or gluishnesse it will not readily part one piece from another. ^d It is made of red ocher burnt. ^{*} For besides the boyled salt, there is a salt digged out of Mines.

CHAP. II. Of Trees and Fruits.

105. A Plant, sucking in moisture by the tawes [*threads*, *strings*] of the roots, thriveth [*receiveth nourishment*.]

106. Failing of that moisture it flags ^a, and withereth [*withereth*] drieth away ^b. ^a Faleth, barget the leaves.
^b Scorcheth, the withers.

107. It is called a plant or stem, as it displaies it selfe into boughs, *arms*, branches and leaves.

108. These being cut off, it bears the name of the trunk ^c, stock and stump. ^c Main body, bulk, pluck.

109. The hard rind [*ourward barke* ^{*}] is without: the peece [*inner barke*] within (which while it is green, may be peeled off:) the pith is innermost. ^{*} Which may be disturbed.

110. Leaves fall off from trees and grow againe, except from gummy ones, which are continually green [*fassspringing*] as the box-tree, the yew-tree, and the like.

111. The apple tree, orange [*limon, citron*] tree, pear-tree, figge-tree, olive-tree, are ^d garden-trees: the ash, beech, alder [*alder*], the wild ash, are wild: as also the wild pine, the wild pear, the wild olive, &c. [†] The trees end often in us, the fruit in us, the yew or pine planted with them in woods.
[‡] A berry-tree beareth cherries.

112. Those *first* are all fruit-bearers: the most of these

In a cherry-ground: Ashes in a grove of ashes. ^d Such as may be set or planted.

The Entry-dooore of

forrest-trees are barren, as the Birch, the white poplar, the asp.

113. Some are shadie or shadowing; by name, the Linden [*lime*,] the plane-tree, the flae, and the rest that are broad-leaved.

* It is called *for-*
gipere, because
it call th the
blossome before
the seed be ripe.

114. The willow * [*withy, fallow*,] in a grove of willows [*an offer ground*] yeeldeth pliant twigs [*offers*,] by wreathing of which together, baskets, *panniers*, and hurdles are woven.

115. The firre tree† is tall [*lusty*,] as also the pitch-tree, the larch, the cypresse, the cedar.

116. The palm tree beareth dates, and the more closely it is pressed downe, bent or bowed, the more strongly it straineth to arise on high; whence it is used for a token of victory. The mulberry bloometh last of all, when the cold is gone; and is one of the last that sheds her leaves, and is therefore tained to be wisest.

e Knop.
f Blossome, gay.

117. The gaping bud * swelleth forth and thrusteth out the flower or bloome^f: the blossome is thrust quite out by the fruit (which in a figge-tree is the green figge:) which when it is mellow is cropped, gathered, or shaken downe, or of it selle drops off †.

† A wind-fall is
not lasting [*will*
not keep].

118. Some are rath [*summer fruit, hastings*,] others lateward; others long lasting [*hanging on all the yeere through*,] as Juniper berries: Now they are eaten either just now ripe, plump and ²fresh, (sometime as they are pulled off with the branch that they grow on) or withered [*crumpled, shriveled*] or rotten-ripe, as being taken out of the apple collar^h.

g Now gathered.

h Fruit-fall.

119. A cherry hangeth by somewhat a long stalke, a bullace on somewhat a short stele.

120. Medlars are covered with doune. Plums [*prunes*] (*damaške prunes, appecocks, peaches, wheat-plums, damsons, bullaces, sloes*) have stones in them *.

* In the midst of
the apple lurks
the core.
† Peach, stone, stone.

121. He that hath a minde to get out the kernel and eat it, must put away the huske, and must break [*cracke*] the nut-theil (unless it have nought in it;) whether it be a wall-nut, or filberd, or hazle-nut (which the hazle-tree beareth) or a water-nut, or an almond.

† It is called *un-*
baptized, unsip-
ped, because it
floweth in the top
of the water, and
will not be dight
nor sink.
‡ Skut up in
sups or shales.

122. The cork-tree † and stone-oak beareth mast, the oak acorns^h and galls [*oak-apples*]; the pine pine-nuts inclosed in the pine-apple; the cornell-tree cor-
nells;

Languages unlocked.

- nels; the bay-tree, the maple and wild service-tree beare berries.
123. Services, carobs [*carob beanes*] dates; also quinces, oranges, citrons, limons, wardens, pome-granats, * Which have kernels (seeds) in them. and chestnuts, bind the body [*make one costive* :] Figs, strawberries, mulberries, raspberries, myrtleberries [*whurtle-berries, black-berries,*] goosberries [*flaps, seaberrys,*] raisins of the sunne, currans, loosen [*are opening.*]
124. Frankincense, myrrhe, masticke, camphire, rosin, turpentine, pitch, (as well stone-pitch as tar) are the gums of certain trees; yea and Amber too, as they report.

CHAP. 12. Of Herbs.

125. AN herb growing out of a stalk or stem (basil gentle, cucumbers, pepons, melons, gourds, wax [*grow up*] very speedily) bloometh [*bloweth, bloweth,*] and dieth early; save houseleek and perwinkle, which ^a are lasting. a Last the yeare through.
126. The rape [*turnep,*] the navew, parsnip, carret, skirwit, cabbage, spinage, colewort, orage, artechoke, parslly, water-crelles, purslan, Correll, and the like worts ^b or pot-herbs grow in a kitchen-garden. b Straw-stalks.
127. Those are fruits of the earth, that rise up to a ^c blade, and beare eares (whether bearded, or naked ^b without *hannes*) whose grain or kernell the husks cherish [*keep warme* :] as rice, spelt, miller, panick, Turkey wheat, Indian maize, buck. b Straw-stalks.
128. But shales, *côd*, and huls inclose Pulse; as we may see in the bean, pease, the red pease, the chick-pease, lupines, the vetch [*fetich,*] the lentill.
129. But how commeth it to passe, that wheat ^c groweth out of kinde into rye, yea into darnell, barley into poore-oats, oats into wild oats? c Degenerately, through worse seed. d Haverly, light.
130. Bullimong [*mixt provender*] is sowne for catell. Oats husk [*oatmeale grotes*] serve for gruel.
131. Garlick, onions, leeks, the sea-onion, wild saffron, ^e are bolled [*round headed.*] e Hermodactyl.
132. These are spices: Pepper, ginger, zedony, cinnamon,

mon, nutmeg, mace, cloves, saffron, sweet-cane, coriander, anise, cumminseed, mustard.

133. Sweet-smelling, strewing herbs and garland-flowers (of which they wreath coronets, *chaplets*, garlands, posies, *nosegates*) are, majoram, flowergentle, the daisy, the clovejillflower, lavender, [*spike*] piony, the rose, rosemary, tulips, lillies, violets, wilde time, the primrose, and the like.*

* Sweet-briar
[*Eglantier*] Mary-
gold, flower-de-
luxe, hony-suckle
or wood-lind.

134. These are reckoned among grasse; mosse, sedge, knotgrasse, betony, trifoly, citiln, plantain, yarrow, withwinde [*bindweed*] cumfry, mallow, clotbur, the nettle, walwort, self-heal, mugwort, ling, [*heath, ha-ther,*] kneeholme^f, cammock^g, and these waterherbs, sea-weed and duck, meat.

^f Butchers
broom.

^g Rest-harrow.

^h Good to cure

distates.

ⁱ The teazle, low-

chiffle.

^j Felwort.

135. Physicall^h garden-herbs are, footthernwood, aloes, columbinⁱ, livers thist'es^j, g. niani, enulaca, pana, hellebore [*scorzonera*] lysop, lovage, feveritue, mint, time, peniroiall, wilde pellitory, rue, or herb grace, sage, savory, garden-sicory, winter savory, fennell, wormseed.

136. Physicall field-herbs are, angelica, balm, burrage, buglos, centory, canomile, chickweed, and ve, St. Johns wort, daffodill, wildemarteron, net, scabious, hartstongue, ferroile, mullein, pansie.*

* Standing eye-
brow, wall-
flower, spurge,
lancetroot, gold-
foot, madder, hair-
cress, foot, the
dock, chervill,
rocket, Shep-
herds-purse is
good to stanch
blood.

^k Cast into a
sleep.

137. Aconite, wolfe-bane, hemlock, are poisonous: but the head of Poppy being wounded [*hacke, gish*] drop-
peth forth Opium, which hath a power to procure
sleep, to dail and make senselesse [*to benum, take away
feeling*]. Out of herbs put into a still [*linbeck*] is
drawne forth a distilled water, by force of fire put
under; the watery steame being carried upwards to
the head of the Still, and so running downe againe
thorow the spout.

CAP. 13. Of Shrubs.

138. The elderne, the riberry bush [*bastard currant
tree*] the bush, the blackberry bush, the rasp-
berry [*hineberry*] bush, the ivie with ivie-berries,
privet, licoris, balsome, night-shade, the prickly^l pa-
liurus, and the bramble-bush, goe under the name of
Shrubs.

^l Boler and cr.
compassed with a
row of thorns or
cricket.

Shrubs †. Also broom, whins [*fin*] the barbery-bush, the white-*[haw-]* thorne, holly [*bulver, bobue*].

139. Reeds [*canes*] rushes, and bulrushes, grow up in marsh-*[fenny-]* grounds.

140. They make mats of the "smooth bulrush, upon which grow cats-tails". m Plain without leaves.
n Downy tufts or tails.

141. Mushrooms, puffs, and the reddish ones are the most excellent among toad-stools.

CHAP. 14. *Of living creatures, and first of birds.*

142. **W**Hatsoever is endued with life, sense, and motion, is a living creature.

143. For fowles flie, water-creatures swim (those with wings, these with fins) four-footed creatures run, & remain [*creeping things*] creep.

144. Flying creatures are two-footed, (the bird of Paradise, they say, is footlesse) they are also feathered and beaked, except the bat, which is hairy and toothed^b. a Res-tralis.
b Cog-toothed.

145. Picking up kernels one by one with their bills, or beaks, they stuffe their crop: no Bird pisseth.

146. They build nests to breed in: the kings-fisher nestleth [*makes her nest*] in the very Sea.

147. Poultry that up in a hen-house, lay eggs (which under a sheil hide the white and the yolk) and sitting on them* they hatch [*discluse*] young chicks, callow and unsledge, (which while the peep [*cheep, celp*] are called^d peeping chicks) and they brood their brood under the covering of their wings. c Coop or mated up in a mure.
* Adult eggs will not prove chicks.
d Peep is usually a sign of chicks.

148. The vulture^e, buzzard, kite [*glead, putrocks*], hawk, falcon, goshawk, sparrow-hawk^f, are ravenous [*birds of prey*] which tear to pieces the turtle-doves, and other harmlesse birds, with their crooked claws or talons. e Goshawk.
f Hawks do are reclaimed by the Falconers.

149. The Owle seeth by night (not onely in a cleere star-light night, but also in a dark night, when there is no moone-shine:) in the day time she is halfe blind [*dim-lighted*] as are also other night-birds, the scritch-owle, the horncoot, the howlet, the unlucky-scratch-owl, the goatmiller.

The Entry-dooere of

150. Pheasants, plovers, bustards, turkies, crammed capons, goslings [*green geese*] wood-cocks, more-hens, partridges, are counted dainty dishes.

151. The swan, the sea-gull, the cormorant, the teale, the bitterne, the didopper, and other water-fowle, are whole footed: none is fether-footed.

152. Stares, [*starlings*] fly flocking together, [*by troops*] but not ^gin a row: Cranes fly very orderly together: Herons soaring up, fly a very high pitch.

153. The goldfinch, larke, nightingale, linnet, chaffing, witwall, owzell, or blackbird, and flaxfinch, are singing [*shrill*] birds.

^h Pigeons, cul-
vers.
ⁱ Dove-cote.

154. The wood culver and stock-dove are wilde doves.
In a dove-house ⁱ, to each paire of tame ones is appointed out a locker.

^k Great titmouse.

155. The cole-mous ^l, wood-pecker, gnat-snapper, robin-red-breast, and red-teale, feed upon wormis, as doth also the laywing, perhaps.

156. It were ridiculous [*to be laught at*] for the Wren and the little Titmouse to compare [*match*] themselves with the Ostrich.

^l Work his own
work.

157. The thrush [*maris*] is said to ^l dung himselfe a mischief, because what he bedungeth, that sprouteth forth to mischiefden, whence comes bird-lime ^{*}.

^m The field-fare
afflueth in the
approaching
winter.

158. The quail hath a short [*bob*] tail: close by his rump, the wag-taile is never weary of wagging his taile, the peacock prideth himself in spreading abroad his taile bespangled with eyes.

159. The larke perketh up his tuft, the cock crowing on his own dunghill setteth up his comb.

ⁿ Crane.
^o Pullet.

160. A goose, or gander, (which they ⁿ fat up with ^o cobs in a coop) gagleth, a duck or drake quacks, a hen cackles and clucketh, a raven croketh, an eagle scil-
leth, a storke chattereth, a cuckow (although fed up by the titling, or hedge-sparrow, for her owne) cuckoeth, the pie chatters, the jackdaw laugheth, the crow ^o chats, the swallow ^{*} sings, the sparrow chirps, min-
ceth, *drawes it out small*.

^a The carrion-
crows or rooks.
^b Bringes news of
the Spring com-
ming on [*never at*
hand].

161. But the parrot [*popinjay*] useth to frame words di-
stinctly, *treatably*, by syllables.

162. The phoenix, gryffon, harpies, are fictions.

Languages unlocked.

CHAP. 15. Of water creatures.

163. **F**ishes let in water at the mouth, and let it out at the gills.
164. The scaly ones are live breeders, the smooth ones spawn.
165. Of whom the males [*melters*] have milts, or roves; the females [*spawners*] have spawn, or fry.
166. Fresh-water-fishes are, the sturgeon, the boneless eel, the glib slippery eel (which slips away if you take hold of her) the codfish, mullet, barbell, the trout, pollard, bleak*, gudgeon, eel-pout, dace, or groundling. * Called *francolin* it is of a palish white.
167. Pond-fishes are, the carp, pike, perch, tench, ruffe, bream, roach.
168. Sea-fishes are, the salmon, lamprey, conger, thorn-back [*skate* †] oyster, and divers monsters. † Makes a bar, sprouts, sea-calf.
169. They bring us salted and pickled herrings in herring-barrels, but dried *a* fresh; as also plaice ^b dried in the sun, in bundles. ^a Red herrings.
^b Flounders, halibuts.
170. Dried haberdine [*hackfish*] is not fit to eat, unless it be well beaten and *bangd*.
171. The dolphin goeth beyond all in swiftnesse, the whale in bignesse.
172. The crab and crevish, or lobster, goe forward and backward with their claws.
173. Purple-die † is gotten of the purple-shell-fish. † The way to make the right purple colour is lost, being to us unknowne.

CHAP. 16. Of working cattell.

174. **W**orking cattell [*labouring beasts*] are home-bred living creatures, which ^a help us. ^a Do us service.
175. For the bosbacked [*beach-back*] camell serves in stead of a waggon.
176. The horse, ^b faire to see to with his mane, although fierce of disposition, yet is tamed [*broken*] to obey his rider, (concerning whom, *more* hereafter.) ^b With his goodly mane, although of a fiery mettall.
177. For all that, being unbridled, he growes unruly and throws him down. A stallion, being about to cover a mare, is enraged;

^e Winter, kicker.
^d Wincing, spur-
ring.

enraged; a striker ^c striketh by kicking ^d [*yerking out his heels*] if he be not stroaked, and used gently, with clapping and smacking the mouth.

178. Being made a gelding hee gives over [*leazeeth*] neighing.

179. As long as he is a sole, or colt, he is not shod [*horse-shoes are not set on his hoofs*].

^e Bow-backed.

180. The shrinking ^e asse brayeth at the drivers cudgel.

181. The bull with his dangling dew-lap belloweth and loweth: the lamb bleateth.

^f Birteth, dofleth, runs at.

182. A blaring wether is a ram whose cod is taken from him; being vexed he butteth ^f, with his head, him that runs against him [*meets him*].

183. Caper is a buck goat gelded: a kid as yet hath no beard.

^g Divides the hoof.

184. A hog, or swine, walloweth [*umbleth, weltereth*] in his wallowing-place; he grunteth, but cheweth not the cud, howsoever he ^h be cloven-footed. (If he bee not gelded, he is called a bore-pig: a libb'd sow is called a spaid:) with a yoke, or clog, he is kept from doing mischief.

^a Pigd her litter.

185. The pigs suck the teats of the sow that hath ^b farrowed.

ⁱ Cubs of a boare, fox, maffe, &c.
^k Birteth, bare-
teth.

186. The dog, together with the ⁱ whelps, or puppies, barketh ^k at a stranger; one drawing neere hee biteth, even secretly [*clafely, making no noise*].

187. If you anger him hee gurnes [*grins, gnarreteth*], with his chaps wide gurning: if you finite him he yelpeth [*robineth, moaneth*].

^l The mad-worm under his tongue being cut out.

188. If he fall [*run, betaken*] mad, he runs about all abroad, and whatsoever he falleth upon he teareth it, and makes it affraid of water; but being wormed he groweth gentle. A bitch useth to runne a-fault [*goe proud*].

CHAP. 17. Of wilde beasts.

^m Lawnes, chafes.

189. **W**ilde beasts, feeding in pleasant groves, or along the forrests, in woods, resort [*betake themselves*] to their dens, and each lurketh [*shulkereth*] in its own covert, kennell, or lurking-hole.

190. The braying Elephant^a, the greatest beast that is (of which some have^b recorded, that he hath legs without any bending) draweth his food^c to him with his trunk or long inout.
191. The wilde ass and the unicorn inhabit the most hidden deserts, [wildernesses] and they haunt wilde [unfrequented] over-growne places.
192. The rinocerot [nose-borne] is cloathed with bony scales.
193. The alces hide [skin]^d cannot be pierced with cutting.
194. The shaggy [rough haired] beare grumbleth and roareth.
195. That which the libbard catcheth^e not at three jumps, he lets it alone [gives it over].
196. The tiger is good at running [swift of foot] and^f is as fierce, yea and fiercer then all.
197. The spotted, speckled, lynx is sharp sighted [good at quick-sight].
198. Hornes doe not lead, or overbriether the hart, though main great ones, and branched into knags: he is nimble, and very long lived; sometimes he hath the roe.
199. The fallow deere, buck or doe, is not unlike him, but lesser; and also the roe, whose male is the Hinde, or roe-buck.
200. The wild-goat and the Ibeex climb [clamber] up the craggy rocks.
201. The buisall, the bugle [elk] the owr, are wilde oxen.
202. The lion with his shag-haired shoulders, and the lionne^g [she-lion] roare hideously.
203. The fox, in the beginning of the spring shedding his haire, groweth bald, or peble, and falleth into the foxe-evill [shedding of haire]: he baileth [whines]: a foxes cub is never tamed.
204. A hare is the fearfullest thing that is; whatsoever noise is made, she pricks up her eares, or else starteth up before one be aware, and away she flings, and betakes her selfe to her heeles, and runs away to the thickets: when she is caught she squeaketh.
205. By delsing, or gubbing, the cunny, or rabbit, maketh burrowes; the mole, hillocks.

^a Of whose tooth is made Ivory.
^b As in written.
^c As a soldier, Stewer.

^d Is of proofe: guard now thrust or strike.

^e Taketh not hold on.

^f Equally, yea out-powrth all in fiercenesse.

^g And Hare climb by the fore-casts.

^h Cuckhold, then.

ⁱ Water, mould-warp.

206. The

The Entry-dooere of

206. The hedge-hog *or* *urchin*, and the bristly porcupine have staring prickles in stead of haire.

207. The ape will doe any thing as wee doe, as also the monkey [*baboon*]^{*}.

^{*} Both being now
some, with an ugly
stinking breath.

208. There is nothing in the world more drowsie [*sleepy*] then the dormouse and badger, [*bray, brock*].

209. The ferret, weezle, marten [*Poll-cat*], sable, and ermine are good for fures.

210. The squirrel, the rat, water-rat, the shrow *or* *ratny* delve themselves holes.

211. But the mouse, creeping all about panties ^k [*butte-ries*], now and then becommeth a prey to the cat and the mouse-trap.

^k A safe, spence,
Rough suit for
victuals.

CHAP. 18. Of creatures living as well on land as wa- ter: and of creeping things.

212. **S**uch as live both on land and water, are, the beaver, the otter, the croaking frog, the tortois, the toad^a, the red toad, and the crocodile, which, as he is chewing, stirreth the upper-jaw.

^a Paddock.

213. Creeping things, and such as cast their skin [*slough*] are, the hissing-snake^f, the wood snake, the water-snake, the blind slow-worme, the adder, the scorching-snake^b, the poyson-spitter, the viper, the many-headed serpent, &c.

^f With a three-
tongued tongue.

^b Causing thirst.

214. The dragon killeth with his very breath, the cockatrice with his look.

^c There are some
chat report, that it
liveth all upon
fire: the Camelon
can nothing but
fire.

^c Hindmandole.

215. The lizard, the eger, the swift, the Salamander^c, and scorpion walke on *their* feet.

216. The slugs *or* *dew-snails* are snails^e without a shell.

CHAP. 19. Of Insects [Small creatures, divided almost asunder by partitions, and having life in one part, when it is parted from the other.]

217. **I**nsects are, first of all, divers wormes [*grubs*]; whereof, earth-worms gnaw upon muck-hills^a, timber-worms on wood, moths on garments, paper-moths

^a Laytals, muck-
dungs.

Languages unlocked.

moths on books, whirl worms ^b on vines, weevils ^b The weevils gold-
[*bowdy*] on corn, mites on cheeses.

218. Nits, lice, crablice, fleas, gnats, punies [*walkies*],
hand-worms, arse-gut-worms, *these* plague [*are anysome*
to] our selves; yea, and teeks ^c and horse-leeches. ^c Wood-teeks.

219. Silk-worms make silk: humming bees make honey-
combs six-square, (which *honey* the drones eat up) sen-
ding out a swarm, as it were a new plantation.

220. Hornets and wasps have a sharpe ring [*spear*] then
humble-bees.

221. Catel stricken with a gad-bee ^d, skip up & down. ^d Bees.

222. There are many sorts of beetles and locusts: some
are good meat [*to eat*]. † There is also a day-fly, that
lives but a day.

223. * Caterpillers or *chafers*, & black-beetles, green Spa- * Most insects are
nith-horse-flies which raise blisters, red horse-flies, ^b If it rains, and
horned beetles, fire-flies & candle-flies, &c. are flying ^c even flies.
worms: the ear-wig, the turrey bear-worm, the flinder ^c Forty-flies.
beetle, the sow [*cheest*], the water-spider, canker-
worm, glow-worm, *these* creep, *crawl* or *traile* along.

224. The ^f grasshopper leaping out of the wood-fear ^g, ^f Field-cricket.
singeth abroad: the cricket at home. ^g Cuckoo-pittie.

225. The ant [*pisette*, *emmet*] is a poor little thing, but
flitting: she is always carrying little more, & crums. ^b Always doing.

226. The spider weaveth [*knuteb*] a cob-web into long
squares. A caterpillar [*canker*, *palmer-worm*] as it wan-
zeth away and dyeth, is called *arelia*; reviving [*reco-*
vering life] againe, it becomes a butterfly.

CHAP. 20. Of Man.

227. **M**AN, the chiefe of living creatures, the ^a a All-kind, birds,
bridgement of the world, is borne crying: ^b brevis y. a little
wilde.

228. Whom the Mother or Midwife doth not cast abroad
to the wide world, but wraps him in swadling-bands,
and laiceth him in a cradle, rocketh, and luls him asleep.

229. But the Nurse ^b that tends him, hugging, belapping, ^b Following him,
and embracing her foster-child, suckled him with her ^c and breast-feeding.
teats [*breasts*, *ugs*], puts in his mouth meat already
chewed; the little one himselfe sucketh, untill he be
weaned.

The Entry-dooore of

- ^e A child's care :
any thing to learn
to goe by.
And stands all
alone.
d Sets out his
throat.
230. From the cradle they come to ^e knee-splents, when
the babe [*infant*] of a yeere or two old, learneth to go,
and beginneth to speak, babble [*prattle, jabber*] * play-
ing with rattles, babies, toies, or *gugawes*, wherewith,
if at any time he thrameth and breaks out a crying, he
is stilled and quieted.
- ^e Come to about
fourteen.
231. Lads not growne up [*under foueteene*] when they
^e grow big, change their thrill voice, and speake great
[*max full*].
- ^f Yonkers about
25-yeer old, past
a child.
232. Striplings ^f, or *springals*, are called youths while they
are growing up; being at full growth they are young
men.
233. Mans estate swayeth [*is going downwards*] towards
a ^e declining age; old age bringeth wrinkles and gray,
hoary haire.
234. An aged old woman cougheth and becommeth
tooth-lesse : a crooked-drooping old man, a dotard,
that hath one foot in the grave.
- ^h Toyes, may-
games.
235. Thus infancie knoweth not its owne selfe : child-
hood is passed away, and spent, in sports ^h: youth in va-
nities; manhood [*mans estate*] in things painfull; old
age fallerh backe to former things, growes childish
again, and doteth.
236. For old men (as the common saying is) are twice
children.
237. A middle pitch [*an indifferent stature*] is of the best
size, or *scantling*.
- ⁱ Would fenc a
man to look on
him.
238. For a giant ⁱ is a scare-crow [*bug-beare*;] a slim
[*long gangrel*] or a dwarfe [*dandi-pra*] is a laughing
stock.
239. Such as are borne with their feet forward are held
unnaturall, unlucky, *dismall*, luths ^k. Man is naked,
not hairy, or *rugged*.
- ^k Fairies, wood-
rangers, robbin-
goodfellowes.
240. For wood gods ^k and wilde men are fancies and
scare-bugs, [*bulbeggars, mankins*.]

CHAP. 21. Of the Body, and first of the outward Limbs.

- ^a Cords.
241. **T**He frame of our body is packt up of bones with
marrow, gristles [*tendrels*] tendons ^a; sinewes,
flesh,

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- flesh, muscles *; a threefold skin, and divers thin
filmes or coverings.
242. The parts of the body hold *hang* together by bonds
close fastened all along in a most comely proportion.
243. For such as are couples [*twain, two of a sort*] are
placed on the sides one over against the other; such
as are single [*but one*] in the middle.
244. In the feature, or *shape*, of mens countenances [*vis-
ages*] it is wonderfull strange what difference there is.
245. A narrow fore-head is *like* a hogs, one bunching
out *is like* an asses, a broad one is of a good sort, a
wrinkled fore-head is a marke of a mind perplexed, a
frowning [*lowering, shrowling*] one of an angry man, a
smooth high fore-head sheweth a man *to be* brazen-
faced, or cheerly [*cheerfull*].
246. The apple, or *sight*, of the eye, cleaving to the
white, is a looking glasse, receiving into it selfe the
resemblances of things set before it.
247. This the eye-lids moisten by winking, or *twinkling*,
but the eye-browes and the haire on the eye-lids doe
fence it.
248. But the eye-corners sweat out teares. The whole
set, or *gang*, of teeth is fastned [*mortised*] into sockets,
that are digg'd into both the jawes.
249. Between the temples and the nose * (which some
have flat, others crooked, or *hook'd*;) are placed the
balls of the cheekes.
250. Thorow the nostrills, as thorow a kennell [*common
sinke or sewer*] runneth downe the filth, or *survell*, which
the nose-haires stay [*withhold*] that it sueth not out,
but when it is wiped, or *blowne out*.
251. A mans chin † is covered with a long and large
beard, the upper lip with mustachoes; yet some are
beardlesse, some have beards beginning to bud.
252. The former part of the neck is the throat *, the hin-
der part the nape.
253. The chest, strutting out with swelling paps, or *full-
grasse breasts*, (whose nipples sticke out) hath the bel-
ly below, the sides on either part.
254. The twelve ribs, beginning at the arm-pits, end at
the *hypochondria*, the side parts of the belly under the six
bastard ribs.

* Such a fleshy
part, as we use for
an instrument to
live with at our
pleasure and dis-
cretion.
b *Chin* is the skin
of a live body.

c Carefull taking
thought.

d *Sole*, *sew*.

* The tip or *tip*,
somewhereof sticks
farther out to
man than in of
these things.

† It hath a *dole*
or dimple in the
middle, a double
chin underneath.

* That hollow
place in the bot-
tome of the neck,
above the breath-
bone and collar-
bones, where
they sticke a *round*

The Entry-doores of

255. In the lesk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets.

256. Beneath the flanks [*hanch-bones*] and the hips [*huckle-bones*], are the thighs; under the ham, is the calfe of the leg; under the knees †, the leg [*shank*] and the skin. The end of the shank-bone buncheth out to an inner angle; the end of the brace, or *shin-bone*, to an utter.

† Which are flanked or furnished with the kneepan or wimplebone on the out-side.

257. From the pastern or *hough* is the foot-breadth, comprising the pastern bone ^e, the heele, the pitch of the heel (with which we stamp, *trample* or *tread on*), the instep ^f, the ridge or *upper side of the foot*, the foal ^g, the great toe, with the lesser toes.

2 The cockall or crook-bow out which the pastern resteth on.

f The upper part of the foot-wrist, over against the heel.

g *This*, next the toe, is the tread or ball of the foot. h Ridge of the back.

258. The back hath the shoulder-blades aloft, the loines underneath; and next under, the breech [*seat, back-side*] bewrapped about with buttocks, to sit on.

* The largest whereof, the holy-bone, supporteth and bolstereth up the rest.

259. The chine or back-bone ^h is the prop of the whole frame or *pack*; that we may bee able to stand bolt upright: now it is made up of four & thirty * rack-bones, joyning close one to the other, that we may bend, *bow*, and stoop; which could not be done, if the bone were all of one peece.

In a larger section it comprehendeth all the joint from the shoulder-blade to the fingers ends. i The bow of the arms.

* Properly, the *coxae* is the outside of the lower half of the arm; the *ulna*, the inside of it.

260. The hand † containeth under it the brawny arme, the elbow [*cubit* *], the ell, the wrist, the hollow of the hand; which being spread open, is the palm, being bent in, the fist, that giveth a slap or *box on the eare*; this striketh a buffet or *cuffe*. The back of the hand groweth not so hard or *brawny* as the palm.

261. The fingers are five, each having three joints and knuckles.

† The finger; for it is instead of an eye-pick.

262. Wee thrust [*leane hard*] against a thing with the thumb; we point at with the fore-finger; the middle-finger reacheth [*flaunt's poking*] out farthest; between which & the little † or *least finger* lieth the ring finger.

263. With the nails we claw, scratch [*pick*], teare, rend in pieces.

264. The left hand holdeth, the right hand worketh, all things handsomely [*deftly*], unless a mans selfe be unhandsome, auk, or untoward.

265. He that can use both hands alike, hath great odds of one left-handed. One six-fingered hath his fingers by sixes on a hand.

CHAP. 22. Of the inward parts of the Body.

266. **W**ELL said: let us now look into the bowels or entrails.

267. Food [*nowishment*] being minced [*shred*] with the fore-teeth, and champed with the great teeth* or grinders (for the cheek-puff is the mill) is let down through the gullet or *weazon* to the mouth of the stomach (in four-footed beasts, first to the cud, then to the couse^b, next to the panch, and at length to the right maw, called the Manifold,) and is girt in [*crowded, thronged, and pent up*] very close together aloft and below (the lower mouth of the stomach being closed strait up); where (all being broken small, & passing well mingled & blended) it is masht or *boiled soft* by the first concoction, & wrought to a chyle, after the fashion of a white creamy pap.

* Shearers.
b Where of the one or 3. others called teeth of mangle, as being bred long after, about the age of 28.
b Tripes.

268. When the chyle is thus dispatch'd, and thrust down into the small* guts through the lower mouth of the stomach (which now is untied and opened wider); the mesaraik veins suck and draw it out, and having fevered it from the grosser offals or refuse (which being voted out at the greater† guts and fundament^c, turne into dung and stinking ordure) they carry it along to the liver (and withall^d carry back blood to the guts); where again there is a division made.

* The stomach-gut, the empty, and the circled-gut.

269. The whaicy part passeth to the kidneys or reins (of which it is strained as through a sieve) and from thence through the urine-tunnels is dropped into the bladder, and turnes to urin or pisse^e, which is let out by pissing or making water.

† The blind, the collick, the strait-on gut. All which have one thorough-gate, but are not all of the same bigne or width.
c Sog, clett, rsted
d With one and the same labour.
e Pissing pipes.
e Last, stale.

270. The fatter part taketh a red culler from the liver, and becommeth an humour and blood; which is dealt out severally through the veins, and like a jellied dew is giued and cleaveth to every part, untill in every respect it bee made all one with it, and passeth into the very substance of it.

271. In the mean time, the milt or spleen draweth melancholy [*black khollar*] to it, and casteth it out againe; the gall draweth yellow kholler.

272. Fleam runneth about over all parts. Kernels are drainers, through which the overplus of moisture breathes out insensibly.

† Is wrapped up in
the heart-pulse, as
in a cap-sleeve.

273. The heart placed in the midst of the breast †, is the first part living, and the last dying, and therefore full of heat.

g Every way.
h Panting, g. I have
ting. Rucketing.

274. By means of which, it never lins panting, or throbbing, and breeds the vitall spirie, which it imparteth all about thorow the beating pulses.

i Fetching the
wind.

275. The sweetening heate of the heart is cooled by the longs [lights] lying next to it, by † breathing thorow the wind-pipe, or wind-pipe; which being never so little hurt, there happens hoarseness and the cough, as also by excessive crying out. †

Whose upper
end, called the
throat, is covered
by the throat-slip
[after-tongue]:
which, as we are
breathing, flattereth
up; as we are eat-
ing, it coucheth on
the throat, and
stops up the clef-
se in-gate, lest any
of the meat should
slip or glide into
the lungs [go down
the wrong way].
† As if one strain
his voice, even till he be hoarse.

276. These upper entrails are parted asunder from the lower belly by the midriffe (a partition lying overthwart): from which to the kidneys *, is spread out the sweet-bread, full of kernels.

his voice, even till he be hoarse.

k The upper part of the belly next the stomach.

* Under the stom-

ack and the next gut. l In a swine, the neckinger.

ack and the next gut. l In a swine, the neckinger.

CHAP. 23. Of things that befall the Body.

278. According to the outward look [complexion, appearance] some look gross [foggie], plump [fat], well set: some slender, thrimpath, lean, meager, lank, starveling: some fair [well-favoured], others ill-favoured or misshapen †.

† Speckle-faced,
crook-back'd or
out-shouldered
creple.

279. In regard of the inner constitution, men are healthy [lusty, in good plight], or sickly and diseased; stout and strong, or weakly and tender.

280. The curl-headed are soon ready to grow bald: the red-headed turn gray.

a To the frenzie,
to be distracted.

281. Such as have sharp-coppid crowns, are very subject to † fall mad [f. a tick] and are shut up in a cage or bedlem-house.

* Or to stammer, to
speak in the nose.

282. It is better to be blind of one eye, then stark blind; to be deafish or thick of hearing, then quite deaf; slow or unready of speech *, then stammering or stutting; limping or tongue-tied, then dumb.

283. One squint-eyed looketh awry: hee that hath a rou-

ly g

Languages unlocked.

- Ring eye, glanceth [*glyeth, gloteth, looks a slent or glance-ingly*]: he that hath but one eye, is one-eyed. A blinkard [*sand-blind*] blinketh [*is dim-sighted*] in the day-time. The purblind discerneth only neer hand †.
284. Bottle-nosed are supposed to smell or sent well: Chuffs, *puf-check'd*, and gorbellied, to bee gluttons: joul't-heads^b, blobber lipp'd, lol ear'd^c, tut-mouth'd, and such as have no hollownesse by the throat-bones, are thought to be dunces, blockheads, doutes.
285. Skin over-growing the naile, a wart, a wen, the Kings-evil, a bunch buffing up, and any^d swelling knob, doe disfigure.
286. So in like manner do moles or blemishes; as, a freckle, morpew, scurfe, a ring-worm or tetter, a festered chin, swoln veines, and every spot.
287. Also if one go with the neck stiffe and bending, or looking downward.
288. Some count baldnesse a grace to them, others a disgrace or mis-becoming.
289. Halting [*lameness*] comes by wrenching or putting a bone out of joint: otherwise neither the crump-footed, nor the splay-footed, nor the crook-legg'd or shackle-hamm'd, nor the swolne-ankl'd, nor flat-footed^e are^e Docths, leape lame.
290. Galling, fretting or interfeering, is from rubbing of the skin.
291. Hee is gelt, [*a gelding*] whose stones are taken from him.

† One bottle-nosed hath eyes staring, or standing broad out. Pink-eyed hath little eyes. Hollow-eyed hath eyes sunk deep in the sockets.
b Jobbernauls, groutnolls.
c Whole ears hang flapping down.
d Head lump.
e Splent, spavine.

CAP. 24. Of Diseases.

292. **A** Distempered stomach is the source [*originall cause*] of sicknesses †: being empty, it is hungry and thirsty: being stuffed or cramm'd full, it hiccoppeth, yexeth, and belceth: being queazy or squeamish, it loatheth meat, and spits it out againe being thrust in, [*meat is fulsome and goeth against the stomach*]: being raw, or if any thing over-chargeth [*lyeth heavy*] in it, undigested; it wambleth. Of rawnesse or undigestion come belchings, hiccoppings [*yelking*] and windy rumblings.

† Hence is want of appetite. Cows a man hath a stomach undigested, an untastable hunger, or unnatural longing, heart burning, when there is a pain at the heart's piton.

The Entry-doore of

293. Palenesse [*a bleake look*] argueth sicklinesse, that is, a languishing, pining constitution : an heauie deadnesse, a dull numnesse *, and the ² drowisie sicknesse, shew that the health is enfeebleed or empaired.

* As when the
foote is asleep.
a A dead sleep.

294. Of diseases or maladies which wee encounter with, some procure ake or smart, some numnesse [*no feeling*], some an itching only, some cramps †, *cricks*, shrinking of sinewes : but relapses for the most part dispatch and kill men.

† As fits of the
moocher.

295. The strength of them that ^b keep their beds, and are aguish, wasteth ^c [*abateeth*], and if they recover not within a while, they become crazie, and (which is worse) bed-rid.

b Lie sick a bed.
c Groweth lesse
and lesse.

296. This is a comfort, he which hath felt much pain, is past feeling pain.

297. Head-ake and the megrim causeth either giddinesse [*dizziness, swimmring*] or dotage [*raving*], or madnesse [*rage*] : especially if the ^d skull be one entire bone.

d Scalp, brain-pain.

298. The tooth-ake happeneth, when little ones breed teeth, or when afterwards the gums wax rotten *.

* With eating
fowr things, teeth
are set on edge :
sometime they
chatter for cold :
they are loose,
they grate or
gnash.

299. Bleerednesse is a preparative to blindnesse, nor doth the tingling or *singing* of the ears, if it bee rise or often, boad any good.

300. A cold, or the poze [*mur*] is the dropping down of a moist rhume : the tislick or wheezing [*when one can hardly fetch their breath*], makes one pursey.

e Throttle, strangle.

301. Gargle the throat, lest the uvula fall ; or lest the squinzy over-heating or griping the almonds, ^e choke the chaps or *jawes*.

f Coughing, dying
away.

302. Fainting *, *qualms*, and ^f swoownings, are releevd by vinegar.

g When food
comes from one
gust as it is taken.

303. A sudden scowring ^g, the waterish lask, and the bloody flux, cause loosnesse of the belly : costivenesse [*a list it goe to stool, but voiding nothing*] procureth windy swelling, ^h that come to nothing, and falling forth of the fundament or *well*.

h vanishing.

304. Stopping of ones water, painfull voiding of urine the strangury [*venting it by drops*], the paine in the kidnies, are the beginning of the stone †.

† Some are cut
for the stone.

305. Gripings [*frettings, wringings*] trubble the small winding gut ; the collick trubbleth the great gut ; voiding of blood, the emroids or piles.

306. The

Languages unlocked.

306. The plurisie and weaknesse in the loines are not so
irkfome: the ¹ jaundis is from the over-spreading of the ¹ *Yellowe*
bladder of gall.

307. A swelling riseth [*swelleth up*] and falleth againe.
A rupture [*burstennesse*] happeneth when the rim of the
belly is broken or loozened, and so the small winding
gut falleth into the cod.

308. Hee that hath taken venom, swelleth and is boln;
but treacle is good against it.

309. The gout annoyeth the twists of the joints *or*
limbs by reason of a sharp humour running between:
which in the hands is properly called the hand-gout;
in the feet, the foot-gout; in the hip, the hip-gout
or Siatræ.

310. A burning fever hanteth a man alwaies alike, and
commeth not by fits with some certain space between:
sometimes it relenteth [*assuageth, is gentler*], but it
breaks not quite off. A wandring, *unsolicited* ague re-
turns with fresh fits, but keeps to *its* *season* [*no just*
course or boue]. A tertian comes again every other day
with extreme cold-shaking: but the fits ere-while al-
ter *and shift*, and come sooner and sooner, or stay la-
ter. A diary is of one daies continuance, and runs not
beyond that time.

311. The quartan [*third-day*] ague, the drop sic, and con-
sumption of the lungs, are long-lasting, and deadly:
that *first* commeth again with a ¹ shuddring cold, the ¹ *Shivering*
next killeth by a water between the flesh and the skin:
this *last* spends and ends those that are ^m wasting, ^m *Sick of a con-*
with a lingering pining-away. ^{sumption}

312. They that have the louzy disease, are crawling full
of lice *or vermine*. Those that are sick of the epilepsie,
want but little of the falling sicknesse.

313. The cramp, men say, is a fore-runner of the palsie
and apoplexy. The scurvie is cured with scurvie-grafs.

314. The plague *or myrrain* shooting out botches ⁿ in the groin, ⁿ *In the groin.*
malignant *venomous* plague-sores, rangeth and ran-
geth; it prevaieth suddenly [*upon a sudden*], and ^{*} *As common ra-*
the infection spreading wider, it makes havock of ^{ging diseases are}
^{so doe, that have}
^{some common cause}
^{drawn from aloft,}
^{from the corrup-}
^{tion of the aire.}
huge great nations.

The Entry-dooere of

CAP. 25. Of Sores and Wounds.

† By laying on rot-
ting, ripening and
drawing Med-
icines.

a Afflict.

* A scall'd head,
† A puff or blain,
St. Antonies fire,
the nose ulcer, the
fistula, the tellon.
The dead gangren,
makes the part
look black, bring
fark dead, and car-
rion-like. A stony
groweth out of the
brim of the eye-
lid.

d Which eat out
the dead and rank
[overgrown] flesh.

* Wherewith flesh
is skinned over, by
medicines that
skin over a sore.

† Which blister
the upper skin and
pull it asunder
from the true
under-skin; or
else doth the skin clean off.

* A corn groweth on the toe, as it waxeth hard by the shoes pinching it.

315. **A** Bile or sore that is matter'd †, when it gather-
eth to an head, is called an impostume; and is
opened by lancing or hot-piercing *plasters*; as it breaks,
gore and mattery blood runneth out of it: Now of the
whitish matter [atter, filth] as it is rolled up and grown
together with the flesh, is made a core. When an im-
postume is cleansed by cleansing scouring things, in-
carnatives fill it up a whole with flesh.

316. The canker, the wooll, the wild ulcer, the gangren,
the leprosie, manginess*, the small pocks, the mea-
zle, †, pimples, wheals, wheals stirre up an itching,
after the manner of a scab, and infect by touching; and
therefore they are catching or infectious.

317. A wound is made by slashing or stabbing: a blow
and bursting [breaking] a bone, by smiting, by crushing,
and by a bruize; the mark whereof is black and blew.

318. If a green wound, being not heeded [carelessly look'd
after] festreth and rankleth, when it is rotted into a
gory venomous atter, it proveth incurable, and must
bee pared off to the quick, or eaten out with corra-
tives^d, or seared off.

319. When an impostume closeth, it is drawn over [over-
laid] with a scurfe: when it begins to heal, it will itch,
yet at last there remains a skar*, or, if it be not right-
ly cured, a stony-hard lump without pain.

320. *Flesh* burnt or scalded with burning or scalding
comes [breaks] out with waterish blisters †: A black
and blew marke proceeds from a stroak [stripe]; a
brawn [thick skin] from hardning*.

CHAP. 26. Of the outward senses.

a Tryall.

b Gripping.

c Pressing.

d Wundling.

321. **M**ake triall, and thou shalt find by experience*,
whether a thing be hot or cold, by touching
it; whether wet or dry, by^b laying hold on it;
hard or soft, by^c crushing it; smooth or rough [slick
or haysh] by^d feeling it; heavie or light, by lifting
it up.

322. What

Languages unlocked.

322. What wee eſpy not out, wee ſeek for it by groping after it.
323. And this is the fiſt ſenſe, Touching [*feeling*].
324. The Taſte hath a gift to know one taſte [*favour, ſmack*] from another.
325. Wouldſt thou know how any thing reliſheth? taſte [*ſay*] of it with the tip of *thy* tongue.
326. For ſugar is ſweet^f, wormewood is bitter, ſorel is tart, [*ſharp, eager*], pepper keen [*ſmart, biting*], the wild grape is ſowr, green apples or crabs harſh; ſome things are utterly unſavoury [*ſeaſy, taſte of nothing*].
327. The Sent [*ſmelling*] diſcerneth ſmells, in what manner any thing ſmelleth *u*.
328. For muſk (which is a corrupt blood gathered about the navell of a ^{ee} ſivet-cat) ^h breatheth out a fullſome ſweet ſent; roſted or ſcorched fleſh, a reek [*ſteam*]; things that die alone and carrion, a moſt noyſome ſtench; cloſe ſmoking holes ⁱ, a poiſonous damp, and ſtrong baneful breath [†].
329. Muſty ^{*} [*moulty*], tainted, ſapy, rotten, reſty things (ſuch as bacon and greaſe is wont to be) doe ſtinke [*caſt a ſilly ſmell*].
330. By the Hearing we know ^l one ſound from another. For a ſound [*noiſe*] being made by the claiſhing of hard things together, and latch'd by the outward eare, is conveyed over thorow crooked winding turnings to the inbred ^m aire, cloſe by the after-brain.
331. Theſe are contraries, laughter and weeping; frolocking ⁿ and wailing ⁿ, a jocund noiſe and ſighings, gronings or ſobbing, whiſpering and ſhoutings [*loud crying out*].
332. A tune beaten back [*a ſound recoiling*] and reſounding is called an Echo; *when here is no noiſe, all is whiſt and ſtill*.
333. By the ſight ^{*} we put a difference between cullors (whereof white ^z and black are fartheſt aſunder, the reſt are in a mean) thus.
334. Pitch is cole-black, a Blackmore ^q is ſwart, a ſparrow brown [*murry*], a goole is of a dark gray, a cheſtnut of a cheſtnut brown, [*a bright bay*].
335. Amongſt blue things; call the jilloflower a darke purple-blue ^r; the violet of a violet cullor [*a deep ſh-*]

^e Taſteth, favour-
reth?

^f Enſuious, tooth-
ſome, willowith-

^g Savoureth.

^{ee} Muſk.
^h Reeketh.

ⁱ As ſhaſes or
wells ſuck in the
ground, and fill'd
up againe.

[†] The ſaires in
the arme holes
ſmell canniſh
[*rank*].

^k Hoary, vinued.
^l Diſtinguiſh.

^m That is borne
with a ſound.

ⁿ Clapping of
hands or feet.
^o Beating the
breſts.

^{*} Which yet may
be miſtaken if you
look not wittily,
[*Reaſonably*].

^z A paler white.
^q Negro, Morzan.

^r Neareſt the true
purple, between
red and black.

The Entry-doore of

^r Blood, spotted
in the eye.

ring blue], the mark of a bruise, black & blue; the *hero*
blue-bottle of an azure [*sky-coloured, bright-blue*]; cats
eyes, of a gray blu [*wall-eyed*]; some of a watchet [*light*
blue-blunket].

336. Among green things, a grove of oaks, of a grasse-
green; a grove of pines, of a leek-green; the sea, a sea-
water-green [*glasse-green*].

^u Weazle-colour-
red.

337. These are red things; a lion is tawny [*dun*]; vermilion
[*red lead*] of a darkish-red; scarlet-grain of a crimson
[*scarlet, common-purple*]; a flame is fire-red, blood,
blood-red; some things reddish or ruddy, some russet.

^o Stamwell.
ⁿ Glittering red.

^x Like the yolk
of an egg.

333. These things are yellow: gold is a bright yellow; a
bloodlesse carcasle is wan [*a dead yellow*]; an halfe-
burnt brick, a whitish-yellow y, or *fallow*.

^y Next to a car-
nation.
^u White-red.

339. Last of all, the kinds of white are, a "carnation [*flesh-*
cullor] ash-cullored, bleak [*pale*] milk-white, hoary [*like*
gray hairs], bright, pure- [*snowy*]-white, dapple-gray;
cullors commonly knowne; but some things are party-
cullored^z [*pied, speckled*], some changing cullor, some il-
cullor'd [*that have lost the cullour*].

^z Of a motley or
mealy.

CHAP. 27. Of the inward senses.

340. **T**hat a man may know that he perceiveth things,
three inward senses are given us, which are
settled in the brain.

341. That is to say, under the fore-part of the head, the
common sense, which layeth hold on the resemblance
of the thing seen, heard and tasted too.

^a No use of the
senses.

342. This in sleep time is stopped up by moist steams:
hence cometh the insensibleness.

343. Under the crown dwelleth the fancy, which judgeth
of the differences of things.

^b In continuall
employment.

344. This is evermore stirring; hence thoughts [*mu-*
siage] dreams, and divers kinds of conceits.

^f He that is in a
brown study sta-
reth [*stare*] in the
same place.

345. Under the nowl [*under part*] is the memory; & such
things as are already apprehended and judged, it sto-
reth up for use for he easier [*after-use*].

^e Perceive look
them over.

346. Those images [*resemblances*] of things (whether long
ago or lately imprinted) who take them up again to re-
view them, he is said to remember [*to call them to mind*].

347. If those be blotted out [*defaced, blurred*], we call it for-
getfulness.

348. Where-

Languages unlocked.

348. Wherefore we often call to mind those things which we would constantly remember.
249. That which I have forgotten [*I think not of*], let him that is mindfull of it, ^d put me in mind of it.
350. Overmuch waking [*want of sleep*] wearie^b, because it dryeth *the brain*; sleep refresheth, because it moisteneth [*watereth*].
351. Neither doth want of food so exceedingly weaken as losse of sleep.
352. Hee that is sleepe yawneth and streaketh; hee that slumbreth^c, noddereth, that is, ducketh down *his head*: hee that is fast [*soundly*] asleep, snorteth [*snoreth*], or routeth^f.

^d Reddare it a me.

^e Supper
^f And cannot be rowed up by calling or joggings.

CHAP. 28. Of the Minde.

353. **T**He Mind in the search of things, adviseth with [*asketh advice of*] the Reason, because it hath a purpose to finde out the understanding of it.
354. He that hath an excellent sharp wit "quickly perceiveth [*spieeth out*] a thing: dullards" [*grosse witted*] are somewhat slow.
355. He that searcheth into many things is painfull, hee that knoweth *them* is skillfull; hee that deviseth *them* [*finds them out*] is witty [*cunning*]; he that hath confirmed [*establisht*] his knowledge by practice and experience, is experienced [*well seen, of great insight*]; he that knoweth to use his skill, as occasion serves, is advised [*sage, discreet*]; he that doth use it, is wise; hee which abuseth [*misapplyeth*] it, is cratty and deceitfull.
356. On the other side, he which regardeth nothing, is heavy-moulded; he that perceiveth nothing, is blockish^f.
357. The understanding of a thing, if it be true, is knowledge; if false, an error [*oversight*]; if weak, it is opinion [*conceit, a weening*]; if proceeding from gheffing, it is suspicion [*a surmise*]; if wavering, it is doubting; being hindred, it is a mistaking, if none at all, ignorance.
358. When wee beleeeve anothers report, that is beleefe [*faith*]; when we ^a yeeld to likely reasons, it is persuasion; when to an able evident prooffe, assent^b.

^f He that gheffeth, surmiseth, wavereth hither and thicher [*so & fro*] is unsettled, unsolved [*one that will confesse of it*].

^a Aere over-ruled.

^b When we are puzzled (as a Bees) and keep in our assent, it is a lothnesse to yeelde.

The Entry-dooꝛe of

359. Those things, whereof we vnderstand not the reason, we marvell at; such things as it is a pleasure to know throughly, we pry narrowly into them.

CHAP. 29. Of the will and affections.

360. **I**T is the property of the will, to love and wish to have good things, to hate and refuse the evill.

361. If these *ill* things please any one, or those good dislike [discontent], it is by accident [upon the by]; for then the appearance [semblance] deceiveth it; that it chooseth the worse, or scorneth those things whereof it is ignorant.

362. But loe, how subject it is to the affections! how e-
ver and anon it is disordered [put out of frame] with them!

363. Are good things absent? it misseth & desireth them, wisheth for them, longeth after* them; hopes the best, straineth, endeavoureth, sturs about [bestirs it self] might & main; yet for all that it feareth to be disappointed.

* Placeth away for want of [longing after] them.
a Promiseth it self good luck.
b A forward outstretching

364. From hence are longings, vowes, hope, earnest-desires^b, attemptings [stirring about a thing] endeavours, taking of thought or care.

365. Before it obtaineth, it taketh it very impatiently to be put off [delayed] but a while.

by Faine.

366. Are good things present? it is jocund [frolicke] with earnest coveting, it rejoyceth, it is glad^{bb}, it springs [leaps] for joy, it delighteth it selfe in enjoying them, it is affraid to lose them: hence come mirth, gladnesse, pleasure, yet joyned with fear.

c Withing a thing undone.

367. Are they taken away? it is sad, it grieveth, complaineth; hence sorrow, fore-thinking^c, complaint, hearts-griefe.

368. But evill things doe more disquiet and distract it.

d Distasteth, will have nothing to doe with.

369. For, evill things to come, it abhorreth, misliketh^d, and shunneth; and yet it feareth them, it shaketh, and is perplex'd; from hence is loathing [regret], fear and dread, trembling and pensivenesse.

e Shuddering, quivering.

370. Evils comming on, it feareth, quaketh, quivereth, trembleth [starteth] at them, or is astonish'd and dismay'd: from thence is feare, quaking^e, starting [stirring].

371. When

Languages unlocked.

371. When they are come [*befallen*], it is angry with him that causeth *them*; it is sorrowfull, it bewaileth and "mourneth for them being procured: Hence anger, " *Woe* sadnesse, mourning.
372. It is otherwise affected in anothers mans good or harme.
373. There, it ^f rejoiceth in behalfe of one that speeds well, or else envieth and repineth at him: here, it pitieth an unhappy *man*, and is sorry for his case, or (if it be crosse or *fromard*) it triumpheth [*skips for joy*]. ^f Joyeth him witheth, God give him joy.
374. The ignorance ^e of a good thing causeth a slighting [*disregard*] and setting light by it: any wrong done to it causeth zeal: too much of it cloyeth and brings loathing [*cloying*]. ^e Not knowing.
375. If a man bluth for things unseemly, this is shamefastnesse and bashfulnesse: but it will be some ease to ones griefe, if a man consider, that all things happen to all men.
376. For since the fall, by reason of our inbred corruption, nothing is entire [*sound*] in us, all things (alas!) maimed, mangled, ^b torn. ^b Lame, wanting some limb.

CHAP. 30. Of Handicraft Trades in the generall.

377. **T**Hus farre of things naturall: As for "Handicrafts, they purchase [*get*] us ^a food and clothes. ^a Touching.
- For every one is of some trade [*craft, profession*]. ^a Sustenance, living.
378. Now therefore, we must visit the ^b working-shops of crafts-men. ^b Work-houses, ware-houses.

CHAP. 31. Of dressing [trimming] of gardens.

379. **A** Garden is either an orchard [*apple-garden*] or a greene garden for pleasure, or a ^a park, or ^a warren ^f. ^a A beast-garden (as Paris-garden, &c.)
380. It is fenced either with a mound [*bank of earth cast up on a high heap*], or a wall, a stone wall, brick-wall or mud-[*walled*]-wall, or with planks, or a hedge planted together of pales, [*posts, stakes*] long poles [*rafts, binders*] and other pliant, limber hedging-stuffe [*with*]. ^f Whole keeper is the warrener, formerly park-keeper.
381. The

The Entry-doore of

- ^a As a ditcher or deliver.
^b Grubbing axe.
381. The gardener diggeth ^a with his spade, mattock, shovel, and pickax ^b; he sprinkleth the seeds all over the beds, and weedeth out weeds with a weeding-hook, or pulls them up by the roots.
- ^a Cast into each square & rowel.
382. The fruitever [*planter, tree-dresser*] having set a nursery with graff-stocks [*planted his seed-plot with sets or imps*] and quick-sets (it is a neat and comely fashon, if they be ^d ordered checkerwise) graffeth or impeth the young slips, *graffs* or *sons* into the stock: he watereth ^b the grists; hee pruneth off the young shoots, and the rank twigs or *sprigs* with his ^c pruning-knife, and shreddeth off the suckers or *water-shoots* ^f: he writhes lithe, *supple*, and pliable small trees into an arbour or bower, arch wise.
- ^a Pruning, shaving.
^g Which sprout out of the root.
383. Oile is pressed [*strained, squeezed*] out of olives; the oile-lees [*mother*] settle below; the dregs are thrown away.
- ^a Bee-Stocks.
384. The Bee-keeper looketh to the hives ^b, and melteth the wax.

CHAP. 32. Of Husbandry [tillage].

- ^a Sareth & field.
385. **H**EE is a husbandman that ^a tilleth the ground, and maintaineth [*sustaineth*] himselfe with the crop [*income*] of his yeerly corne.
- ^a Manours.
^c Rent.
386. Hee is a tenant, to whom house and grounds, and hited farms ^b are, for a certain ^c reat, let out to farme for a set time: He to whom a farm house is committed in trust, is a bailly and a farmer. But the Halver shareth the increase of the ground with the owner.
- ^d Employed to tillage, followed.
^e Quickes of the green-sward.
387. Arable ^d ground being brought into good tilth, and cleered from the ^e roots of the flag, that it may bee more battle and fruitfull, before seed-time is manured with compasse [*muck, dung*] or marle.
388. Land newly broken up, and land sowne but every other yeere, and land that hath lien fallow [*rested*], is more yeeldable by lying still, then that which is in tilth every yeere: which though it bee never so batefull, *rich* and fruitfull, by often tillage growes out of heart [*past bearing*].
389. He that is to plow, yoketh his oxen to the plough, not

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not with cords, but with a yoke.

390. Then driving and putting *them* on with a good, he
f ploweth up *the ground*, hee goeth over with it a-
gaine, hee giveth it a third earing [*earth, ardur*]:
hee soweth and harroweth by ridges and turnings at
the lands end.
391. But as he ^g layeth it up into rigs, with the one hand
hee holdeth the plough-handle (for fear hee should
^h run besides the furrow,) with the other the plough-
staffe: and the coulter with the plough-share, fasten-
ed into the plough-beam, breaks up the furrows, untill
his ⁱ daies-work [*journey*] be done.
392. A * crosse-water-furrow is made overthwart the fur-
row, to drain away the wetnelle [*moisture*].
393. In a claiey soil, the harrow should bee beset with
iron tines: in a sandy mould a wooden one will suf-
fice [*serve the turne*].
394. As soon as standing-corn shoots up to a blade, it is in
"danger of scath by tempest: but lest it run wild [*be*]
over-run] with darnel and cockle, or bee choked with
tares, there needs weeding.
395. When harvest ^k comes on, the mowers mow with a
sithe [*the reapers, or sheavers reap with a sickles*], and lay
it orderly by gavels [*handfuls*].
396. After that, they gather it up into sheaves, which they
bind ^l up with bands; the stubble [*baln*] and gleanings
remaining behinde in the open field.
397. Then they ^m carry it into barns by loads, or ⁿ stack
it in ricks [*stacks*].
398. The threshers thresh and beat it out with a flail: in
the floore (once they did bat it out with a threshing-
cart) the straw and huls are left ^o.
399. After that, they winnow [*toss it up and downe*]
some pretty while with a fan, that the chaffe may bee
gotten out.
400. If still there remaine any soile [*drasse*], they sift it
through a ^p sieve, that it may be clean drest, and be-
come bread-corn; which is carried into corn-cham-
bers, stirr'd about with a shovell, lest it grow soifty,
and being measured, is strick'd even with a strike
[*brickle*].

The Entry-dooere of

CHAP. 33. Of grinding.

401. **I**N old time they did onely beat [*pound*] and bray it with pestles in a mortar; hence barley-water made of *barly husked and beaten*, was called ptisan^a.

^a That is, brayed, husked.

402. In after time they stamped it with a rough rammer in a bake-house^b; and gruel and frumenty was made.

^b Stamping mill, grinding house.

403. Mills were^c found out last of all; first, hand-mills [*querns*], after that horse-mills, then water-mills, and wind-mills.

^c The latest invention.

^d Grist, meal.

404. Where the flower^d being ground^d small with the millstones (the upper and the nether millstone) is sifted and boulded out thorow an hairen "boulter [*serce*]; the bran being strewed abroad without.

^e Sack.

405. But the miller that grinderh, gapeth after his toll [*gain*].

CHAP. 34. Of making Bread.

406. **T**He Baker, in a^a kneading trough^a with a treen slice, kneadeth the lump^b of dough [*paste*]; which, when it is moulded into loaves, and set in with a peel, the oven or baking pan baketh.

^a Bin.
^b Batch.

407. Levened bread hath a double crust, and the crum light and hoaved [*puff*]^d within: unlevened is fast [*well-closed together*]; manchet is without all bran: household bread is of whole wheat^b; bisket is for lasting long.

^b As it comes from the mill.

408. The Sugar-baker makes ready sweet-meats and deinties of the finest flower^c. The kinds of cakes are, simnels, rolls, wafers, fritters, pan-cakes, spice-cakes, cracknels [*buns*], tarts, round-cakes^d; as also flesh-pasties, apple-pies, custards, cheese-cakes, and the like.

^c Duff.

^d Dampings, lent-loaves.

CHAP. 35. Of Grazing, and of a Dairy.

409. **A** Shepherd being provided of a sheep hook or a whip^a, is betrufted with a "flock of sheep; wherein he hath his culler [*a flock of his own*] marked with

^a And his cud-dog.
^b Drove.

Languages-unlocked.

with a *funderly* mark [*a severall brand*]. The choice ewes [*head of the flock*] are *cull'd* out; the ordinary [*common sort*] flock together with the flock; the refuse are cast [*cromed*] out.

410. The wolfe, a most ravenous beast, being hungry, howleth ^c, and setteth not only upon flocks of *smaller* catell, but also heards of greater: whom mastiffs [*bandogs*], or mungrels protect from the wolfe; but a collar beset with sharp prickles ^d defendeth them.

411. Wandring ^e shepherds shift their pastures [*feeding grounds*], and carry about their hovels [*sheds*] in a carr ^e: they doe not pen *their flock* up to feed together in a close, (that is "enclosed with a fence") but they love a common.

412. Sheep-folds are removeable sheep-coats [*pens that may be flitted*].

413. Neat-herds call out catell out of the ox-stalls ^f, the swine-herds out of the sties, by blowing [*winding*] a horne ^g.

414. Those give meat in cribs [*stalls* ^h] these in troughs, where they also water them; they cleanse *their stables* with a shovell ⁱ.

415. A calfe and a sucking lamb suck beestlings out of the udder plentifully: but a dairy-maid milkeith out milk, latching it in a milk-paile.

416. Butter is made of the creame of milke churned; cheefe of curds [*curdled milk*] which are pressed in a cheefe-fat: the whay is left behinde, and the churn-milk ^j.

417. A cow big with young is called a cow with-calfe; one that yet never was with-calfe is, a bullock or heifer; when shee is past bearing, shee is to kill [*for slaughter*].

418. Hay cut down out of the meadowes with a sithe into swaths, and mowed over againe, is withered and raked up with a rake, and with a fork is carried together into cocks and hay-stacks ^k.

419. The lateward crop [*eddish, rowings*] shoots out a fresh of grasse springing up the second time.

^a Severed from the rest.
^b Kibbernet

^c Yells

^d Caltraps

^e Straggling

^f Cattle

^g Promised in

^f Cow-houses
^g Cow-yards

^g Trumper

^h Cratches, racks, mangers

ⁱ Stalls, any place to fodder any catell in

^j Pala is also the bezill or head of a ring, where the scale is

^j Runnet is that whey with milk clotteth, thick, neth and curdled into clots

^k Haystacks
^l Hay

CHAP. 36. Of Butchery.

420. **A** Butcher in the slaughter-house slaughtereth (that is, cuts the throat, slayeth, and cutteth) fat ware (for carrion-leane skrags, and starvelings^g are naught to eat; who would feed on them?): in the shambles^a hee sets out to sale beefe, lamb, veal, mutron, pork.

^g That are starved, famished, dead for hunger [*famine*].
^a A flesh-market.
^b Ropes.

421. The pudding-maker stuffing the hides^b with pudding-meat, maketh puddings and sawsages, chitterlings, liverings, bluddings [*black-puddings*], links, mince-meat, and also "brewis, long puddings; pestles, gammons and sitches of bacon.

" Sops.

^e Lard, in *swine*.
^d Moltter, cleaver;
moltter melted.

422. Fat [*saim, grease*^e] doth not clod together so closely as tallow [*suet*], because it is more greasie^d. † Horned beasts molt what have more of this *hard* fat; cloven-footed that want horns, more of the other.

CHAP. 37. Of Hunting.

423. **T**he huntsman besets the thickets with toils [*an* *hey*], hee allureth^a wild beasts into ditches and pitfalls, or traceth and hunteth his game by the "footing [*footsteps, track*] with the scent of well-scented dogs.

^a Tilleth, toleth.

^a Print of the foot.

^b Blood-hounds.

424. For hounds [*draught-hounds*^b] draw [*hunt by the foot*], tumblers and greyhounds run after, and in an instant overtake; A shag water-spaniel ducks under water; a field-spaniel having sprung a coovy, gives notice by questing: all are hunting dogs.

425. A hinde, as shee falleth into wiles and great nets stretched out upon forks, is entrapped and killed; if shee^c escapeth, shee scuds away swiftly [*for life*].

^c Get away.

^d With *his* tusks [*with her*] standing out of his head.

426. The foaming boar^d gnasheth and sets up his bristles; but being run thorow with a hunting staffe [*boar-spear*] he is slain.

CHAP. 38. Of Fishing.

427. **A** Fisherman, with a net, draw-net or draze, fisheth in a meer and fish-pond; with a bow-net [*weir*]

Languages unlocked.

or weell *, in a river : an angler with an angling rod * Or weel's rod.
and a hook (that hath a bait put on it) catcheth and
angleth [*fisheth*] them out any where. There are some
that glave * small fishes with a three-tined fish-spear * Stab
[*glave*].

CHAP. 39. Of Fowling [birding].

428. **T**He Fowler having set his fowling instruments,
either overwhelmeth the little birds with a
bird-net, being inticed and inveigled by lures ^a, or en- a Cally, scapes
rangleth [*hampereth*] them with lime-twigs, which hee
sets forth on a pole or perch ; or snareth them in the
noozes [*meshes*] of a ^b springe, a pitfall, or gins [*snares*]. b Trap.
429. Those whom he lets live, he imprisoneth in a cage,
whether altogether, or severally [*each by it selfe*].
430. If any being fettered with a foot-snare, ^c riddeth c Weigales out
her foot.
her selfe, away she flyeth, unless she ensnare her selfe
in the gins again.

CHAP. 40. Of cookery.

431. **T**He Cater [*purveyor* ^a] buyeth in provision ^b, the a Steward, man-
cipie.
b Any victuals, for
bread and drink.
^c yeoman of the larder brings it forth out of
the store-house or larder ; the cook on the hearth boi-
leth it in caldrons, pans, brasse-pots, kettles [*skillets*] ;
roasteth it being spitted on spits [*broches*] * ; broileth
on a gridiron, toseth [*parcheth*] on a roasting-iron,
fryeth in a frying-pan.
432. If any thing bee seething hot and boileth, lest it
should seeth over, he lades [*quaileth*] it with a ladle ^c
till it flake [*cool again*] ; if it gather a scum, hee scum-
meth it off with a scummer.
433. He draweth out meat with a flesh-fork ; hee strains
with a strainer ^d and cullander [*fill*]. d A strainer, or
with a prode.
434. The other implements ^e of a kitchen are, a coie-
rake *, a fire-shovel, a fire-pan [*chasir*], a grater, treas-
boles, water-pitchers, platters [*chargers*], which when
they are rinsed, a sink is made. e or purveyor, or
show the box.
- 435 Lay hold on a vessel * by the handle [*ow*] ; but if it be
two-card, thou maist stand in doubt, which to take it by.

The Entry-doore of

436. Birds are pull'd [*pluck'd*], fishes are scaled, bowelled (the garbage and bones pull'd out) and split in the back: (Leverets are hulk'd [*have their guts pluckt out*].)
437. Being roasted and tyed thee are somewhat more wholesome then sodden or ^{ee} boiled in broth, unless they be prettily well seasoned.
438. Salt-fish, powdered meat, hung-meat ^f [*dried in the smoke*] or but par-boiled are hard of digestion.

CHAP. 41. Of preparing of Drinks.

- a Plasieth. 439. **T**He vine-dresser setteth young vines, and traileth^a along the leading branches from bough to bough; he delvs the vineyard with a twotined fork, he bears up [*undersetteth*] the tendrels^b with props^c or supporters; a while after he proineth, then he gathereth the vintage; when the grape gathering is done, he leaveth the gleaning of the boughs for the poor.
440. The fat presseth grapes full of kernels; out of which being pressed, is crushed [*forced*] out a sweet juice; which being shifted out of the keel-fat into the hogs-head^f^d, is called Must^{ee} [*new-made wine*], and after it be refined^e, it is termed wine; a fit drink to cheer up the sad hearted; especially if it be burnt.
441. Being full a year old it is at the best: if but of this year, it is somewhat dreggish; Excellent good^t, though it be stale, will last long and good; wine mixed with water will soon change [*wax tart, sower*] and decay.
- ee Counterfeit, Artificiall. 442. Made^{ee} wines are wormwood-wine, elecampane-wine, sider, perry, &c.
443. Wine boyled to the third part is *defuturum*; being g-owne stale [*sower, past the best*] it is dead [*hath lost its vertue*].
- f Made of water and honey, as in me-theglin, &c. f Strong-ale. 444. Where they have not store of this, ^f Meath is brewed; and also beer [*ale*] (both small and strong^e) which beer-brewers make of malt and hops, and brew in a copper.
445. It is laid up close into cellars somewhat coole, and stopp'd up with a stopple [*plug'd or bung'd up with a bung*^h] sometimes it is raked out of one vessell to another; being set abroach it is drawne out by a^{*} tap or cock, into jugs [*beer-pots*] as wine is into wine-bottles.
- h place.
* Siphon is the pipe, spout, or fast set that it stands fast: *epistomus* the cock or spigot that stoppeth it.

The

Languages unlocked.

The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance is larcht in a latch-pan [*something set under to catch*].

446. The more the barrell will hold, that it is tunti'd up in, the better rellish it hath; because it steameth ^{worketh} not out: especially, if it bee laid upon stalls ^{is Ruffe} somewhat high.

447. The dregs and all goe out of the vessell [*run*] being tilted.

448. Of the kernel-husks and stalks of grapes moistned and press'd over again, is made piquet [*savine of the second pressing*].

449. Tunnels ^{*} belong to flaggons.

* It is any thing that serves to pour in, as a mill-hopper.

CHAP. 42. Of driving a cart.

450. A Horse-keeper [*groom of the stable*] with his curry-combe curryeth his horse [*feed*] clean, being tied in the stable with a halter, or held fast with a barnacle ^a (if he be head-strong, skittish ^b, given to a Muzzle. ^c snap or to startle ^c); hee covereth him with a course cloth ^d; hee fanneth his oats with a fan, and litters him.

451. The horse-man ^e mounts his nag being saddled; sitting astride [*stradling*] on the saddle, he rests himselfe on the stirrops; hee spurreth [*pricks*] him with the rowell of his spurs, he puts him on ^f a round pace [*gallops on full speed*]; he stops [*checks*] him with a bridle or hard bit [*snaffle*]; hee turnes him at his pleasure with a rein, or rides in a round ring; hee quickens ^g him if he be slow-paced, and lights off him when he is resty and tired.

452. The pettrel, crupper, saddledcloth, and other trappings are furniture to grace him [*to set him forth*].

453. A trotter jotteth ^h the rider, a gentle-paced goeth on an easie pace, an ambler ⁱ ambleth, and stum- ^k bleth not.

454. The driver completh a horse that is led in hand by him, to his saddled-horse; ^l those that lead the way, he driveth before him.

455. Great personages are carried with sixe horses in coaches ^m and charers; the meaner sort in a cart drawn ⁿ with

a Muzzle.
b Bird-eyed.
c Plunge-prance.
d Horse-cloth.

e Gets up on horse-back & takes horse.

f Current.

g Flatters, puts on.

h Shakes.

i Trotter's pace.

l Fore-horses.

m Carries.

The Entry-dooere of

with a team of four, of three or two draught-horses; and that in a hired [*hackny*] wagon or wain, in some places also in a carr.

^l Tumbrils, carts, 456. Loads are conveyed in waines ^l, sleds and dreyes; sick men in a sedan ^m; nice [*deinty, curious*] persons in a hoise-litter.

ⁿ Besmear'd.

^o Toong.

^y Horse-collars:
any thing by which they drag.

^q Triggers, harp.

^r Behind you.

457. A charer hath wheelcs made up of a nave, twelve spokes, sixe felloes, and as many strakes: but the axeltrees are lifted up with a crane, to be greased ⁿ with wheele-grease.

458. To the very end of the wain-beam ^o are put the rains (whether they be chains, or small lines, or lether strops) which hang down from the trais ^p [*harness*]: but behind there is a skatch ^q, to stay the wagon [*charret*] in some steep descent [*down-hill*].

459. Which when it is drawne somewhat lightly in the cart-ruts, look back ^r, that you wheele not out of the track.

460. Packsaddles and pannels are set on a mule, or any broken-winded jade or pack-horse; that packs [*burdens*] may be carried thorow steep down-falls, and untrack [*unpassable*] waies, that admit of no other kind of passage [*thorow fare*].

^s A pair of slings,
any thing to carry with.

461. Porters carry either on *their* shoulders, or in a wheelbarrow, or on a bear ^t, with a bearing line hanging at *their* neck.

CHAP. 43. Of Seafaring [the sailers or sea-mans art].

462. **S**ea-men [*mariners*], being to fetch in forrain [*outlandish*] commodities from beyond sea, take shipping, and sail over sea [*croffe the seas*].

^a Master.
^b Pilot.

463. The ^a pilot [*steers-man*] sitting in the hindeck ^b at the stern [*rudder*], being directed by the compasse, and sea-cards, steareth: others running about over the hatches, ease [*slack*] the shrouds, or set them tight; they hoise the sails on the sailyards, or strike-fail, or ^c trusse them up; sometime the main-faile on the mast, sometime the mizen on the prow [*stem, fore-deck*]; hanging out also *their* flag ^d.

^e Stale in the
stem, and the tack
aboard and lie
at try.

^f Banner, ancient,

colours, streamers.

^g No winds stirring,
a ship be-
calm'd.

464. In a stark calme ^e, a ship rids no way; unless the
powers,

Languages unlocked.

rowers, sitting on *their* seats [*banks, thoughts*] at the oar-rings, and heartning one another with an encouraging shout, doe row through the loope-holes * (but ^{f Scupper.} " blasts drive on a pinnace more swiftly, then oars or ^{f Pull of wind.} haling-ropes doe a gally) and where need is, they drive it off from the shelves, by thrusting with poles; and sail close under the rocks in safety.

465. For if they fall in hither, they are in danger of a shipwrack, unlesse they " cast their goods overboard; ^{g Misgarrying, being cast away.} therefore they sound the depth with a sounding line ^{h Lighten the ship.} and lead.

466. When a storme is risen, or a sudden gust [*an eddy flaw*], and they cannot bear up against it; they let the ship drive, and so thee spoons right before the winde; or hulleth [*lies at hull*] when shee bears no sail, and so rowleth [*is tossed about*]: But if the ^{h Cordage, rigging.} tacklings burst in peeces, and they be in ^{i Extremity.} a fore distresse; for feare they should violently bee " carried away with the huge waves or *surges*, and splic upon a quick-sand, or some shoals or *flats*, they * cast anchor *, yea even the sheat-anchor, made fast to a cable; and they weigh it not till the tempest be over. ^{k Come to an anchor.} ^{* Then ships are said to ride at anchor.}

467. He that sets to sea the first or second time, and hath not been used to saile [*sea-voyages*] although it bee a good faire ^{l A loom-gale.} winde ^{† Not cross, back-wind, contrary.} †, will hardly escape being sea-sick [*wimbling of stomack*].

468. A ship * built by the Shipwright, is launched out of the dock into the deep *sea*: being empty [*malt*], especially a gally and a ^{n A ship of burthen, a man of war, the admirall, vice-admirall, a ship with decks, without decks, a float [a pinnace to draw a barge]} merchants ship, that it may saile more swiftly [*swim more steadily*] it is " laden with ballast; but if she be over-laden too much, she will founder [*sink under water*]. ^{o Hulk.} ^{n Ballast.}

469. Oftentimes it chappeth [*viueth*] and springs a leak, and the filth falleth in through the gaping chinks [*visis, crannies*] and runs together into the keele; and from thence is pump'd out with a pump. The seams of the planks being shattered are calked with okum.

470. After the voyage is ended [*accomplished*], the barks [*vessels*] must straightway be landed in the haven ^{a Wharfekey.} or, ^{† For wharfekey, guard, a pinnace or pinnace boat at the end of the harbour daffed in a galleon.} † and haled a ground, to bee unladen of their freight [*lading*]; or else be brought into some convenient road [*harbour, bay*].

The Entry-dooere of

471. In a navigable river, small vessels [*pinnaces, catches*], baiges [*lighters*], wherries, scullers, boats are in use yea and floats [*rafts*].

^r Men ferry over. 472. Where there is no shallow ford to wade thorow^r; they waite ^rmen over in a ferry-boat, and it is called a ferry: but the ferry-man^r requireth his fare [*frange*] of the passengers.

^q Demandeth.

473. In other places are made bridges, stone-bridges, bridges of brick or of timber^r, or draw bridges, and also small bridges.

^r Piles, forced down deep into ground with a commander.

^f That dukes under water.

474. A diver^f swimmeth thorow any deeps, and so swims out.

CHAP. 44. Of Journeys.

^a A wandering man.

^b Shorteneth.

^c Take no turnings.

^d Throw-fare.

^e One to lead the way.

^f Way-side.

475. **L**et a traveller^a goe straight on, and the^b nearest way, to the place he is going to, without going the farthest way about: let him^c not turn aside to by pathes.

476. Let him not forsake the high-way [*broad roade*^d] for an uncouth foot-path; unless it be a beaten track [*path*], and some guide^e or company that knoweth well the way.

477. He which is affraid of by-ways^f and rough unbeaten [*unbeaten*] places, let him not straggle out of his way.

478. A way that hath two turnings is deceitfull; wherefore, for fear you go astray [*misse or take the wrong*] way, iust in the very parting and turning, aske [*enquire*] of those that you meet, which way you must goe; this way, or that way; whether you must^g turne on the right hand, or the left.

^g Take the right hand or turning.

^h Crook, darlin, blacraftle.

ⁱ Over way, that crook, darlin, blacraftle, but straight.

479. Winding wayes, that goe^h in and out, andⁱ crosse-wayes doe not so much mislead a man.

480. That you may be able to travell without a tunchman [*interpreter*], learn exactly [*bee expert, perfect, or cunning in*] the language [*proper speech*] of each country.

^k A pilgrim.

^l And dogrand.

^m How, the out.

481. Footes are meeet [*requisite*] for^k one that is to travell abroad; or high-shoes [*flat tops*]^l for the dirt, and a broad-brimmed had for the sun; a^m riding coat of leather or of woollen felt [*felced wool*] for the rain; and a walking staffe or stick, whercon to lean: for it is a stay for the hand to rest on.

ⁿ Tramping flesh.

The Entry-doore of

would all be called traders [*barterers, dealers*]†.

493. And why not? Surely merchantable ware every where is set to sale: the seller [*chapman*] sets the price at too high a rate, and holdeth [*prizeb*] that at a shilling which peradventure is too dear of a half-penny; but the buyer [*customer*] cheapneth, and biddeth less, untill at last they bargain.

494 But hee that buyeth [*purchaseth*] for a great summe of money, especially¹ paying down; that hee coozen not himselfe, let him know the rate of coins (which are of gold, of silver, or of brasse) of a doitt², a farthing, halfe-penny, penny, great, shilling, sixdoller, duckat³. The English tell [*pay*] money by pounds [*pences*], marks, angels, nobles, crownes, halfe-crownes, shillings, tenners, &c.

495. The Athenian talent was worth [*in value*] three score Athenian pounds* : *their* pound was 100 drachms, or four hundred sesterces : now a sesterce* was two Dutch creuks [*silver*], but of our country money ¶, two pence within a little.

496. The price of things * riseth or falleth : but nothing, they say, costeth any man deare; [*stands a man in more*] then that which is bought for intreaty.

q That will sell
at a good price.

* Bright red ware
stroke is nice
Galy.

f. A bath & thil-
 ling for that.
 & For ready mo-
 ney, prefast pay-
 n Mine.

* In 1994, 2000, 2006, 2012, 2018, 2024, 2030, 2036, 2042, 2048, 2054, 2060, 2066, 2072, 2078, 2084, 2090, 2096, 2102, 2108, 2114, 2120, 2126, 2132, 2138, 2144, 2150, 2156, 2162, 2168, 2174, 2180, 2186, 2192, 2198, 2204, 2210, 2216, 2222, 2228, 2234, 2240, 2246, 2252, 2258, 2264, 2270, 2276, 2282, 2288, 2294, 2300, 2306, 2312, 2318, 2324, 2330, 2336, 2342, 2348, 2354, 2360, 2366, 2372, 2378, 2384, 2390, 2396, 2402, 2408, 2414, 2420, 2426, 2432, 2438, 2444, 2450, 2456, 2462, 2468, 2474, 2480, 2486, 2492, 2498, 2504, 2510, 2516, 2522, 2528, 2534, 2540, 2546, 2552, 2558, 2564, 2570, 2576, 2582, 2588, 2594, 2600, 2606, 2612, 2618, 2624, 2630, 2636, 2642, 2648, 2654, 2660, 2666, 2672, 2678, 2684, 2690, 2696, 2702, 2708, 2714, 2720, 2726, 2732, 2738, 2744, 2750, 2756, 2762, 2768, 2774, 2780, 2786, 2792, 2798, 2804, 2810, 2816, 2822, 2828, 2834, 2840, 2846, 2852, 2858, 2864, 2870, 2876, 2882, 2888, 2894, 2900, 2906, 2912, 2918, 2924, 2930, 2936, 2942, 2948, 2954, 2960, 2966, 2972, 2978, 2984, 2990, 2996, 3002, 3008, 3014, 3020, 3026, 3032, 3038, 3044, 3050, 3056, 3062, 3068, 3074, 3080, 3086, 3092, 3098, 3104, 3110, 3116, 3122, 3128, 3134, 3140, 3146, 3152, 3158, 3164, 3170, 3176, 3182, 3188, 3194, 3200, 3206, 3212, 3218, 3224, 3230, 3236, 3242, 3248, 3254, 3260, 3266, 3272, 3278, 3284, 3290, 3296, 3302, 3308, 3314, 3320, 3326, 3332, 3338, 3344, 3350, 3356, 3362, 3368, 3374, 3380, 3386, 3392, 3398, 3404, 3410, 3416, 3422, 3428, 3434, 3440, 3446, 3452, 3458, 3464, 3470, 3476, 3482, 3488, 3494, 3500, 3506, 3512, 3518, 3524, 3530, 3536, 3542, 3548, 3554, 3560, 3566, 3572, 3578, 3584, 3590, 3596, 3602, 3608, 3614, 3620, 3626, 3632, 3638, 3644, 3650, 3656, 3662, 3668, 3674, 3680, 3686, 3692, 3698, 3704, 3710, 3716, 3722, 3728, 3734, 3740, 3746, 3752, 3758, 3764, 3770, 3776, 3782, 3788, 3794, 3800, 3806, 3812, 3818, 3824, 3830, 3836, 3842, 3848, 3854, 3860, 3866, 3872, 3878, 3884, 3890, 3896, 3902, 3908, 3914, 3920, 3926, 3932, 3938, 3944, 3950, 3956, 3962, 3968, 3974, 3980, 3986, 3992, 3998, 4004, 4010, 4016, 4022, 4028, 4034, 4040, 4046, 4052, 4058, 4064, 4070, 4076, 4082, 4088, 4094, 4100, 4106, 4112, 4118, 4124, 4130, 4136, 4142, 4148, 4154, 4160, 4166, 4172, 4178, 4184, 4190, 4196, 4202, 4208, 4214, 4220, 4226, 4232, 4238, 4244, 4250, 4256, 4262, 4268, 4274, 4280, 4286, 4292, 4298, 4304, 4310, 4316, 4322, 4328, 4334, 4340, 4346, 4352, 4358, 4364, 4370, 4376, 4382, 4388, 4394, 4400, 4406, 4412, 4418, 4424, 4430, 4436, 4442, 4448, 4454, 4460, 4466, 4472, 4478, 4484, 4490, 4496, 4502, 4508, 4514, 4520, 4526, 4532, 4538, 4544, 4550, 4556, 4562, 4568, 4574, 4580, 4586, 4592, 4598, 4604, 4610, 4616, 4622, 4628, 4634, 4640, 4646, 4652, 4658, 4664, 4670, 4676, 4682, 4688, 4694, 4700, 4706, 4712, 4718, 4724, 4730, 4736, 4742, 4748, 4754, 4760, 4766, 4772, 4778, 4784, 4790, 4796, 4802, 4808, 4814, 4820, 4826, 4832, 4838, 4844, 4850, 4856, 4862, 4868, 4874, 4880, 4886, 4892, 4898, 4904, 4910, 4916, 4922, 4928, 4934, 4940, 4946, 4952, 4958, 4964, 4970, 4976, 4982, 4988, 4994, 5000, 5006, 5012, 5018, 5024, 5030, 5036, 5042, 5048, 5054, 5060, 5066, 5072, 5078, 5084, 5090, 5096, 5102, 5108, 5114, 5120, 5126, 5132, 5138, 5144, 5150, 5156, 5162, 5168, 5174, 5180, 5186, 5192, 5198, 5204, 5210, 5216, 5222, 5228, 5234, 5240, 5246, 5252, 5258, 5264, 5270, 5276, 5282, 5288, 5294, 5300, 5306, 5312, 5318, 5324, 5330, 5336, 5342, 5348, 5354, 5360, 5366, 5372, 5378, 5384, 5390, 5396, 5402, 5408, 5414, 5420, 5426, 5432, 5438, 5444, 5450, 5456, 5462, 5468, 5474, 5480, 5486, 5492, 5498, 5504, 5510, 5516, 5522, 5528, 5534, 5540, 5546, 5552, 5558, 5564, 5570, 5576, 5582, 5588, 5594, 5600, 5606, 5612, 5618, 5624, 5630, 5636, 5642, 5648, 5654, 5660, 5666, 5672, 5678, 5684, 5690, 5696, 5702, 5708, 5714, 5720, 5726, 5732, 5738, 5744, 5750, 5756, 5762, 5768, 5774, 5780, 5786, 5792, 5798, 5804, 5810, 5816, 5822, 5828, 5834, 5840, 5846, 5852, 5858, 5864, 5870, 5876, 5882, 5888, 5894, 5900, 5906, 5912, 5918, 5924, 5930, 5936, 5942, 5948, 5954, 5960, 5966, 5972, 5978, 5984, 5990, 5996, 6002, 6008, 6014, 6020, 6026, 6032, 6038, 6044, 6050, 6056, 6062, 6068, 6074, 6080,

words, &c. either old words must be applied to modern use, although they answer not exactly in each particular; or else new words must be

trained to make an exact distinction about the true and the false, and the like, in our own, see in *Agricola*. There men penny-wisely as 16 ff. S. See *fortis* but *discrepant* found. Collores: 67 ff. down.

For *Italy* *de Brown* &c. * 187. lib. of *ovs.* † The Athenian dram, or Ro-
man price with seven of our pence (as they call them) and a half. * The cipher of 1
is thought to be put for 1000. fifteen times Ten six times betweeneth just to many 2
stands for ten thousand (sefferses : decies seffersis is as much as ten hundred thou-
sands.) * Which the mine-maister mineth [seppeth]. x Is enhanced, or goeth

CHAP. 46. *Of making clothes.*

2. Lead to water, sheep'd.

b Hecker's
c Refuge Station

d Rock B. #1
e Drawout
funds.

Web:

497. Flax and hemp are foked [*rotted*^a] in a standing ditch that runs not, and being dried, are bruised [*pounded*] with a flake, then they are hitheld^b: the dust^c being left there, the hards here.

498. After that, the spinsters having put the tow [*roik*] on a distaff, do spin^e it either with a spinning wheel, or with a rock and a spindle [*whale*].

499. From the reele yarne is wound up into bottomes
of cloth; whereof is made a web.

50. The Weaver with his shuttle weaving the wool
into

501. 2
 502.
 503.
 504.
 505.
 506.
 507.
 508.
 509.

Languages unlocked.

* into the warpe, maketh hempen cloth, and pure fine linnen, which is laid a sunning to whiten [bleach].

501. Double twisted cloth will ask a double thred [sel-^g Twill-^g wedge]; cloth of three twists, a treble thred.

502. The same in a manner is done in webbing of woollen cloth.

503. Cotton or wooll * is kembed, carded, spun and woven, and the quils of yarn become [passed into] cloth; which, if it be ^a sleighty and course, the fuller [waler] thickneth [fulleth] it, ^b setteth it on the tenters, whitens and gets out the spots [staines] with scowering earth †: the dier, dieth [staineth] it in a ^cfat [vat], not with a ^d weak, fading, dead colour; but with a full deep, holding, fresh [lively] hue, or in grain.

504. The Tailor taketh measure of garments, cutteth with his shears, soweth them with a needle and thimble (but so that the stitches be not ^e to be seen) sometimes also he rips the seams, and reaveth [ravelleth out] the threds, and seweth up the slits [rents] againe, and fouldeth them up in pleits and foulds.

505. Hee that patcheth [mends up] old, worne, thredbare clothes with * patches, is a botcher: hee that makes cast clothes new of old [trimmeth up, new-turkizes], is a broker.

506. The Tanner worketh his hides with owze, out of which the ^f Shoo-maker maketh shooes in his shop by the † last, with an awle and ^g Shoo-makers thred.

507. The Skinner [Furrier] maketh furs of fells [pelts, skins flayed off].

508. The Currier [leather-dresser] ^h helps us with tewed leather: but all these are termed [counted] but base handicrafts-men, ⁱ in contempt.

* The felterings and greasie locks being thrown away.

^a Homely, homely-spun.

^b Stretcheth.

† The Shearman [Clothworker]

to be used in dressing

to make the nappe

thick off the flocks [Shewman]

^c A well laid.

^d Unseemable.

* Clout.

^f Cobler.

† Searching of the fute.

^g Pitched.

^h Affordeth.

ⁱ By way of scorn.

CHAP. 47. The kinds of wearing apparell.

509. **R**ayment is but foolishly used, ^a app'yea] to pride, ^b A suit of clothes. seeing it was given at first to them that were cast out of Paradise, to cover their nakednesse.

510. It is a cumber and ^c hindrance to us as often as we ^d put

^e A let or logg.

The Entry-doore of

a Make us ready
and unready.

b N. h. d.
c A woman's
dresses.

d Sleeveless jer-
kin.
e Fine flou-
re-je-tioning.
f In R. mans
want in gown.
g burred g'd. &
often bar. d. &
g. d. d.
h The tail.

i Cross-dorset.
j A night-clothe.
k A woman's gown.
l A broad cloth.
m A stomacher.
n A bodice. A lincen
with cool air for
cooling. o A bon-
grace [f. i.] the
down to the face.
p The whole and
fettered it from
sun-burning.
q Or Smock.
r A toubout, a
raskish hat.
s Tongs, leather
change.
t Clenche button-
and not fildred.
u Girt for a horse.
v Tied thing.
w Full, or riding
knee.
x A shirt about us.

y Skirt.
z Fag, or fly,
fag.
a A wreath.
b Hanging down
at the lap of the
coat.

c A patch, or be-
stitch.

- put it on and put it off, or shift it [put on clean].
1. Some like it loose [wide], others straight; in sun-
dry sorts of fashions. To weare [goe in] like, so thin,
that a man may see through it, savoureth of shameles-
nesse: to strip ones self in open view, or uncivilly [un-
sightly] to go bare^b on any part that ought to bee
clothed, hath a smack of^c dishonesty.
2. Mans apparell is, a dublet with sleeves, a jacket
without sleeves, breeches^{*}, a gowne reaching to the
ankles, a riding coar, a cassock [mandilion], a rough
guberdine [frock], a robe of estate [a coat of arms].
3. A womans robes are, a mantle, a loose gowne, a
smock, kerchiefs [coifes] hoods [hukes, veils], aprons,
a hair lace, a net-work-cawl, a head-tyre^{*}.
4. Attire common to both, a shirt^f, a waste-coat, a
night-cap, a cap (whose very top is a tuft) a bon-
net^g, coats, gloves, stockens [bofe], garters, snooes
(having soles, an upper-leather, and shoo-^h latches),
socks, slippers [pantofles], cork-shooes, and buskins that
will fit either toot.
5. Pins, buckles, [books], clasps [raches] buttons and
knots, being^k clasped unto loops, eyes [button-holes],
rundles, [catches], doe hold all fast together, where
need requires.
6. With a girdle^l, wee gird and ungird our selves,
with^m points wee tye or loose knots^{*} [trusse or
untrusse].
7. Clokes, rug-gowns, and the like outermost garments,
weⁿ put on uppermost.
8. For garnishment and bravery, these are put to the
other; Tars, fillets (wherewith the tresses [locks], and
other things are knit up) ribbands, borders^a [bems,
edging], welts, laces [gards], labels, fringes^a.
9. Also rings, golden-chains, neck-jewels [ouches],
ear-rings^f, bracelets for the arms, spangles, gilded
bosses [branches] and studs; the works of jewellers; al-
so napkins, neck-cloths, handkerchers.
10. Tattered [ragged],^{*} a patch'd coats are for poor folk.
11. The nursery *womans room* hath the womens attire
[dressing]; matrons have their waiting maids.

Languages unlocked.

CHAP. 48. *Of Hand-labouring Trades.*

§ 22. **A**T the first, dens and caves, huts [*cabbins*], green bowers [*booths covered with leaves*], cottages raised up of green turfe-^{d sods}, and poor hovels were dwelling places; now all places are pestered with builded houses; yea, with marvellous huge [*inconceivable*] buildings.

§ 23. These in some places are low; otherwhere lofty, two or three stories high or more; and those, either the dwellers owne, or hired and let to farm.

§ 24. Who would willingly live in a slender, poore cottage?

§ 25. The master-builder, having first drawne out the plot, buildeth according to that draught [*model or plan forme*] with o^rber workmen helping him, and doing their work with a hatchet, and a hammer [*matlet*].

§ 26. The Mason, of rough stone (made fitting by the stone-hewer) or of bricke and mortar, worketh up the walls by levell and plumb line; hee filleth up the spaces betweene the two sides with shards [*splitting stones*]; with his trowell hee rough-casteth all over with plastering, to wit, with slaked lime (not with unslak'd) and with parjet [*plaster*].

§ 27. The Carpenter, having set fast a beame with iron hooks [*crampiron*] into a clave-slock, with his great axe heweth it out by his chalked line (the peeces that are cut off, and the chips flying away) he cuts off the knurs [*knobs*] out of the timber; hee boreth [*thrilleth*] it, and makes a hole clean thorow with his auger [*wimble*] or paffer; hee heaveth it up with pulleys; the partition walls hee buildeth up even, being splented and drawed with clay-mortar; he maketh a strong [*fixed fast and sure*] with nails driven in.

§ 28. Let timber trees be cut downe after the full of the moon, that the sap ^{is} out.

§ 29. A woodmonger selleth down trees, and flubs them up by the roots: being laid flat on the ground, hee lop^peth off the boughs from the body; with a saw hee saweth

^a Green boughs.

^b One of all reason.

^c Faber a weight: any workman that worketh in hard stuffes iron, wood, &c. Fabrice his forge or shop.

^d Plasterers, parjet.

^e Choppeth splinters.

^f Trusseth.

^h Proves not windmiller.

The Entry-doore of

saweth the hart (the saw-dust falling off); with a beetle hee driveth in a wedge, and riveth [*splits it*]: hee pileth up stacks [*piles*] and maketh up the brush-wood [*small sticks, baven*] into fagots †.

† Thee preserves
the spring of a
coppis [*topping*].
when the tops are
cutt off to grow
again.

‡ Rubbeth.

§ 30. The Joyner planeth planks and sawn boards with a little or great plane; hee skarfeth and joyneth them close with culver tails, hee glueth them together with glue; hee foddereth with fodder, and besmeareth all over with varnish.

§ Forgethwar-
beth.

§ 31. The Black smith on his forge bloweth with the bellows, and softneth iron: by and by [*anon*] hee layeth hold on it with a paire of tongs [*pincers*], and on the anvill [*stithce*] fashioneth ^h it with his smiths hammers, the sparkles springing out; hee makes it even, and draweth it out into plates, like as the Gold-smith thinneth out gold into thin leaves.

§ Dendust.
§ Maketh flesk.
§ Polifasth.

§ 32. A Lock-smith and an Armourer fileth smoothly with a file (that which is left is the filings ⁱ) hee smootheneth the roughnesse with a plane, he maketh it even, and ^{ke} burnisheth [*furbisheth*] it, to make it shine [*look bright*].

§ Tink re, Cop-
per-furles.

† That for any
thing together,
which garth
with vices and
pins: which may
be taken out, and
put tog ther a-
gain.

‡ When with a
Turners wheel
turns works that
are round, enlo-
ped each oth.

§ Hise
§ Coul-thre.

§ 33. To the same purpose pertaine, Braziers ¹, Pewterers, Clockmakers ², and Slaters also; Coopers, Turners ³, Glaziers, and Ropers that twine Ropes. † To these are added Bowyers [*Fletchers*], Upholsters, Wheel-wrights, Plasterers [*Daubers*], Chandlers, Wood-mongers; Sawyers, Colliers, Cutlars, &c.

§ 34. Day-labourers and hirelings are hired for ⁴ wages to serve at hand, to lift with bays, to roule with leavers ^m. They that take a work by the great, undertake the whole frame at a set price.

§ 35. A Potter of potters-clay maketh stone-pots, pitchers, lids [*covers*], and other earthen vessels.

§ 36. An house having a deep ground-work [*foundation*], being very well timbred, workman-like built, having each part made of a due scantling and proportionable, well strengthened with coines [*corners*], and set sted-fast with pillars ^{*}, endureth a very long time thight and remantable [*win i-tight and witer-tight*].

* A pillar looks
like a bond. J
quadrangle or square
house is made
else it is not
tough and stable.

§ 37. O how wise it falleth down [*ceeth to wrack*] and runs to ruin [*becomes a ruinous heap*] and rubbish.

§ 38. There-

§ 38.

§ 38.

§ 40.

§ 41.

§ 41.

§ 42.

§ 43.

§ 44.

§ 45.

§ 46.

toes,

cavs-

The Entry-dooere of

resting upon buttresses, anticks [*supporting images*] pinnacles †. Battlements keepe *men* from tumbling downe headlong.

‡ Turrets, lanterns, water-cocks [*faucets*], or the like, to garnish the top.
b Surrounded with buildings, but open at top.

547. The court-yard is called the square court^b (where the raine fell in, and was saved). There is an out-gate [*a going-out*] another way, through the posterne [*back-gate*].

548. With a key, a lock is made fast, and is opened; that is, is lock'd and unlock'd.

CAP. 50. Of an Hot-house.

a Kitchin.

549. A Stove [*hot-house*] is warmed with a furnace^a; dankish bed-theets, which we lye in, with a warming-pan.

* A draw-window [*a /ane*] being shut in, darkness all.

550. Glazed windowes [*windowes*] let in the light cleane thorow the glasse: wooden ones are latticed or grated [*fenced in with crosse bars, lattice-wise* *.]

b Embowed.

551. A floor is paved with a rammer, or laid with square stone, or checker-wrought with fret-work: the inner-roof is planched with board, or^b arched: where the arches of the vault meet in the scutcheon, and cut thorow one another.

552. Storehouses, to keep things in, are; chests [*butcher*], presses, trunks, wardrobes, cases, caskets, little boxes: but for carrying things from one place to another, are baskets, panniers, hand-baskets, flasks, hampers, &c.

CHAP. 51. Of the Dining-room.

a A cloth is laid.

553. When the table is spread with the table-cloth, dishes are set upon it, and trenchers (whether they bee round or square) as also a salt-sellar.

b Bites.

† Bites, mouthfuls.

‡ Or the Sower of healthfulness, that ordereth all.

* Which is feeded as Mr Wainfort.

554. Out of the bread-basket^b, loaves [*shives*] of bread are set on the table, or peeces^c cut; and then morsels of meat.

555. The guests that are bidden are brought [*led*] in by the feast-maker † into the dining-roome [*parlour*]. *

556. And

Languages-unlocked.

556. And when they have washed over a bason out of an ewer, and have wiped on a towell; they sit downe upon benches or stools set in order, with foot-stools set under them.

557. The carver is ready at hand, who tasteth first of the meats, and carveth them out to others.

558. Scoop off pottage [*broth*] and water-gruel out of a portinger, or eat it with spoons: other viands [*victuals*] cut asunder with a knife (which you must hold by the haft); cut off a small part, and offer it to him that sits next: but if they be cold, let them be heated again by putting a chafing-dish under.

559. Mannerly folk lick not their lips nor lap [*lap*] with their tongue loll'd out, (which is the trick of a sloven^d) but wipe them with a napkin:

560. Nor doe they swallow downe whole "gobbets of morsels, but chew it small as they eat it; and draw forth a pick-tooth.

561. Flies, if they bee not driven away with a fly-flap, breed magots [*gentils*].

562. Beakers [*bowls*], cruizes [*chalices*], glasses, cans, tankards, and two-ear'd pots, are brought forth out of the cupboard and glasse-case; and being rinsed are set on the livery-cupboard.

563. (A goblet is a drinking-cup with a broad wide mouth.)

564. Then the drawer [*butler*] draweth out strong wine, but the cup-bearer [*that filleth the cup*] powreth it^e at a large out of the bottle, jug, or pitcher; fills up the drinking-cup full to the very brim, and reacheth it; and so they drinke healths [*hearty doughts*] one to another.

565. Hee that sets out a rich costly [*sumptuous*] feast (which hath choice banquets, nor without venizons, yeas, and divers courses [*services*]): such an one would faine seem to keep a bountifull house [*a very good table*], not a poor miserable one.

566. Unto roasted meats are also added & sauces in saw-cers, cabbage lettices, radish, verjuice, sallots: also fruits kept in pickle, as olives, capers, cucumbers, beets; and at last sweet-meats, junkets, comfits [*bunches of stufte*] and presents given to carry away.

^c Thurst-
d Unmannetly one
of a rude carriage
[*semicensor*] that
believes himselve
like a clown.
" Collops.

^e Dooze; sure, if
one speak of birds.

The Entry-dooere of

567. But the truth is, pleasant conference [*merry discourse*] is the chiefeſt ſawce.

568. Stout feeders [*good trenchermen*] eat up all, and do nothing elſe but devour [*never liu' murthering*]: be- times in the morning they breake their faſt, at noone they dine; when the day is far ſpent they take their beavers; late at night they ſup; yea, having newly din- ed [*preſently after dinner*] they have a ſtomack to ſup- per; but let them that lead a ſitting kind of life, and moſt within doors, "refrain from breakfast and ^b bea- ver; and let them not ſip the leaſt pittance of wine, next their hearts.

569. To bee often eating, and full fed thrice a day, is hurtfull, unleſſe it be ſparingly.

^a Abſtaine.
^b Afternoons
drinking.

CHAP. 52. Of the Bed-chamber.

^a Sleeping room,
place of repoſe.

[†] Or for a need,
a pad of ſtraw.

^{*} On which the
neck reſteth or
leans down.
[‡] Pill.

^b Raſe the blad-
der.
["] Privie.

^c Repoſe.

[‡] Yea, even before
the time of cook-
ing.

570. **I**N the ^a lodging-chamber, the bedſted [*bed-fede*] and beds-feet bear up the bedding [*couch*]; but for want of a bed, a matreſſe or mat is ſpied under uſt.

571. Over the under-bed is laid a ſheet and blanket, and over it a bouliſter ^{*}; wee [†] wrap up [*cover*] our ſelves in coverlets and bed-clothes.

572. A pillow is of fethers: a bed-tike is ſtuffed with flockes, or with fethers. We ſit upon cuſhions.

573. A chamber-pot to ^b make water in; and a "houſe of office or cloſe-ſtoole, wherein to eaſe the belly [*goe to ſtoole*] are requiſite neceſſaries for a lodging-chamber.

574. A pallet [*couch*] is to ^c reſt [*ly down*] on at noon.

575. He that lyeth ſprawling [*on his back, with his face up-ward*] is troubled with the hag [*night-mare*]: hee that ſleepeth groveling [*on his face*], with purt eneliſſe [*short-windedneſſe*].

576. If thou haſt ſlept enough, and awakeſt; watch, that thou ſalleſt not aſleep againe; and being awake, call up others aloud very early at break [*peep*] of day, untill thou haſt wakened them.

577. In winter time, to take paines before day-light is allowed [*well-liked*] of [†].

The Entry-doore of

fit perruwigs to their heads : who deserve indeed, to goe in long coats [*to traile along a five-ping robe with a long train after them*] and to strive with women for the fashion in all points.

§ 87. Ointments, perfumes, pomanders, sweet powder,^e sweet balls, and besprinklings out of sweet-glass-bottles, are for nice tender silly fellows^e, that mind nothing else but pleasure : wherewith being annoi-
ted, they smell sweet.

^e Mask-balls.
^e And kindalls.

CHAP. 54. Of Marriage, and alliance by Marriage.

§ 88. **M**arriage is when husband and wife dwell together as yoked fellows.

§ 89. A bachelor [*single man*] intending to marry, looks him out a marriageable maid to woo ; a widower looks out a widow. If one of noble birth joines in marriage with a woman of the common sort [*of the yeomanry*], hee is thought by an unequal match to disgrace and disgrace his parentage [*sangely, stuck*].

^e Does a dowry, and a jointure.

^e Tarry.

^e Espouse, affianced.

^e By the clo-
sely of.

^e Wedding feast.

^e Cousins are un-
derstand by the
father's side.
^e My sister
will marry her
brother's sister.

§ 90. (Portion^e and feature sometimes stir up tell w-
suiters to the same woman : but women that have no-
thing to their portion, for the most part remain "un-
married, even when they grow ancient [*in years*].)

§ 91. When a suiter [*woman*] obtaineth one to be^e betro-
thed [*made sure*] to him, he is made a bride-groom ; and
shee which is to be married to him, a bride : hee hath
his bride-men, shee her bride-maids, and wedding-ring.

§ 92. After that (if their parents being the chiefe doers
in making the match) they be joyned in wedlock, by
plighting their troth each to other in a set forme of
words : after the marriage is finished, they are called
man and wife ; the day after the wedding, is the^e bri-
dall kepe.

§ 93. They that have match'd out a daughter are called a
father-in-law & mother-in-law : he that hath married
her [*taken her to wife*] is their son-in-law : the which is
married, a daughter-in-law : thereupon the rest of
the kin call^e coozens [*grace and cometh with the title
of kinsman by marriage*] : her husbands brother calleth
her^e sister-in-law.

§ 94. If the match did not so well like [*pleaseth*] the one par-
ty :

1 He was at his
choice of highway.
2 Commanded.
3 In his way
danger to stand
to another.

2 The Vic and the
Sheep -

c A *Thapsidella* lamp.

d That lies in
e When the tran
s with [62] in
alone] and the

Line fire and
the dam in *boonies*.
Come not dis-
turb her time.

One boy at the
fore fall tower.

9. Father-in-law
(he that married
my mother) 1. 1/2
1. 1/2 1/2 1/2

9.

The Entry-dooere of

b Grandfere and
grandson.

and mother : for to be halfe brethren, *onely by the mo-
thers side*, is not so much esteemed) a^b grandfather and
grandmother :

* Fore-fathers.

602. Also a great-grandfather, a great-great-grandfa-
ther, *my* grandfathers great-grandfather : that which
is above that, we call ancestors *.

c Uncle by the
fathers side &c.

603. These are of the collaterall line : an uncle and aunt
(*c* my fathers brother, my fathers sister, my mothers
brother, my mothers sister :) couzen-germans (two
brothers children, two sisters children, brothers and
sisters children.)

d Come of others,
d downeward in
the right line

604. In the rank of them that lineally ^d descend, are, the
grand-child (the nephew [*grandson*] and neece) the
great-grandchild (the nephews son, and neeces daugh-
ter) the great great-grandchild, and so downeward
with all their posterity.

e Make another
mans children,
their owne.

605. There are some, who seeing they have no issue nor
heirs, ^e adopt strangers : there are some again on the
other side, that dis-inherit and cast off their owne for
disobedience and stubbornnesse.

f Wards.
g Surviving.

606. Unto ^f fatherlesse children (that are ^g left alive
after their father, and bee under age,) gardians and
feoffies in trust are appointed by will, for preserving
the inheritance (wherein such also ^g have a share
that are born after their fathers decease ; but not ba-
stards, mis-begotten, or changelings).

g Are partakers.

607. Who, if they deale trustily [*honestly*], make in-
ventories.

i All his estate :
except that what-
of he hath onely
the improvement,
as tenant for life :
but no property
in it, as absolute
owner.

608. In the mean time, the testator [*he that makes his will*]
hath power to divide [*share out*] his goods [†], and to
dispose and bequeath to whomsoever hee thinkes
good, a moiety [*halfe*], a third part, a quarter [*fourth
part*] &c. * But if he dieth seized [*that is, made no will*]:
with u-, the eldest son seazeth on the lands as sole heir
[*by right of inheritance*] nor can he be sued to make par-
tition of the estate with others as joint-heirs.

CHAP. 57. Of household Government.

j A steward stands
in hissted to serve
in his room.

609. **H**ousehold government setteth downe, how the
good-man [†] and good-wife [*dame, housewife*]
ought

Languages unlocked.

ought to order the household; how men-servants and maid-servants *ought* to obey.

610. Hee is a servant, which serveth his Master (but his children are ^a bond-men borne): a slave, over whom ^a villain, ^a man hath power of life and death: a ^d made-freeman ^d Jaurep-man is one that is set at liberty from thralldome [*bondage*] being made free, and hath his freedome bestowed on him. A right freeman is free-borne.

611. To him that doth his stint [*task*], his set ^b allowance ^b Commute is due, daily, monethly, yearly [*by the day, &c.*]

612. Let parents handle [*use*] their children fairely, but chastize them being sawcie and malapert, and not ^c cocker their darlings: [*let them have their will, beare* ^c Tender with them] overmuch.

CHAP. 58. Of a Citie.

613. **C**ity-walls ^a, rampiers of earth, rampiers of wood, ^a Tonnage palizadoes [*stake-works*] do fortifie and *strengthen* then a Citie.

614. The space betwixt the wall and palizado hath a ditch [*trench*]; the ^a precinct is within, by which way ^a Void room is taken the town-ditch and the houses. the citizens and townsmen have a passage open to the town-walls.

615. The great gate (by which they walk abroad to goe into the cuntry and take the air) hath its flurs [*flashing bars*], toolding doors [†], bolts, and portcullies. [†] With leaves.

616. The broad waies and streets are layed with caulsies [*paved with stone*] (as is also the market-place, and the ^a clofe galleries, and open galleries) that the walks be not miery [*dirty*]. Dark clofe-walks [*dark vaults*] are places under-ground. ^a Place like this, it is a wall, in, round and supported by pillars. ^a Dungeon.

617. Lanes [*allies*] most commonly are unpaffable [*have no thorough-gate*].

618. A walled-town is enlarged with suburbs; it is decked with turrets; especially if they bee walled about, and beset with pinacles [*parapets*].

619. All the inhabitants of [*dwelthens in*] a corporation [*borough*] [†] are not free of it, but the natives ^d [*borne there*] and freemen ^c [*burgesses*] or such as are enfranchized [*made free*]. [†] Enjoy not the same liberties like. ^d House-bred. ^c Deaconsship.

The Entry-doere of

Toll-free from
rates, &c.

620. Of these, some being free [*priviledged*]^f from taxes and publicke impositions [*charge*], live privately to themselves.

621. Aliens borne, foreiners, strangers and inmates [*sojourners*] are to pay toll [*tax, custom*].

e M. taken of a
lib. m. n. n. n.

622. The Church, the arsenall [*armory*]s, the common treasury, and garners, are the strength of a city [*state*]^{*}.

* S. m. d. l. p. r.

623. But cesterne, clocks, stocks, if they be well kept in due order, are a proude and token of a fine government.

and m. n. n. n.

624. The prison [*jail*] is wont to be placed¹ behinde the judgement hall [*court of justice*], the common draught-house [*jakes*] in some by-corner [*chose place for use of sight*].

and m. n. n. n.

625. Inns[†], victuallling houses [*ale-houses*], tavernes, cook-shops are provided for strangers; offenders take [*flee to*] sanctuary for rescue [*shelter*]; hospitals [*alms-houses*] are for the poor, sickle-houses for the sickly.

and m. n. n. n.

626. A Palace or Cathedral, is a stately Church or house.

and m. n. n. n.

627. Let sea-marks and watch-towers[‡] bee in a higher place; but let the watch-men be watchfull.

and m. n. n. n.

628. Neighbours [*nigh-dwellers*], that are of the same street should bee helpfull [*owe mutuall services*] one to another.

and m. n. n. n.

‡ To defende after
all the reason,
whence by kind-
ling fire, notice is
given of the ene-
mies approach.

CHAP. 17. Of the Church.

619. **T**He sexton [*clerk*] by chiming the bells [*ringing a peal*] in due measure, in the steeple or belfree, calleth the congregation together to divine service.

620. When they are met, the quire of singers [*quiriters*] at the desk sing Psalms and spirituall hymnes.

621. The Preacher, out of the pulper calleth upon the holy Ghost: hee expoundeth the originall text of the Bible: he queth the Scripture of either Testament: hee exhorteth to repentance according to the tenor of the ten Commandments: hee comforteth broken hearts.

Languages unlocked.

- ‘hearts with the satisfaction and merit [*desires*] of Christ : to wit, after this wise, preaching the gospel, and seasoni^g his hearers aright in religion.
632. Prayer being ended, hee biddeth h^y-daies * and * And how day
incontinently dismisseth [*sads away*] the assembly ^{even}
(which the more populous [*fuller of people*] it is, the more it is beloved).
633. Sometimes he catechizeth, christeneth [*baptizeth*] in the font ; administ^reth the Lords Supper [*the holy Communion*].
634. Hee assueth the penitent ; hee driveth away [*keeps*] the impenitent from the Sacrament ; hee leaveth hypocrites [*disssemblers*] to their owne conscience.
635. Feaⁿs of dedication, and yearly † solemnities [*festivals*] are kept with due festi^{al} joyfulness, for two, † Immovable
† feasts, which come
again the same day
every seven
months.
636. Ceremonies [*outward religious rites*] are not all one among all⁷, nor yet the same manner of ordaining ministers, and entering them into * the ministry ; but this difference in things indifferent^b, is harmless [*hath no harm in it*].
- a Orders.
b Not command-
ed in the scrip-
ture.

CHAP. 60. Of the * Church.

a Congregation.

637. **T**he Incumbent [*Curat*] is the overseer of his Towne parish ; but the Bishop or Suffragan hath the ove^r sight of him.
638. Prelats (*as* Abbots, Prorosts, Priors) are over Friers and Monks hooded with couls, and * monasteries, ^a Ministers
[*cloisters, convents*] : Abbesles [*Prioresses*] are over Nuns ; Chaplains over Chappels : deacons over collections and alms.
639. First-fruits and tithes * are offered to the Priests : * Note but of
the tithes and
goods.
- Hermites and Anchorites dwell [*keep*] in the wilderness, or some lone some place.
640. Bishops in councils take up [*second*] ^b schismes ^b Rites and
and sects : they excommunicate blasphemous hereticks with their followers from the unity of the Church : they establish the rule of doctrine.

The Entry-dooere of

CHAP. 61.

Of the superstition of the Jewes and Heathen.

641. **I** Heathenish Priests in their temples *[shrines]* and *uncut groves*, dedicated presents *[devote oblations]*; they offered sacrifices and kill'd them upon altars; some being to enter battell, some having gotten the day; they offered frankincense, and burnt incense: in solemne procession they carried about in a chariot *their* pageants, images and puppets shut up in a pyx: they appeased *their* idols even by the execution *[sacrificing]* of men: & hallowing themselves with holy water, on such a manner they endeavoured to purge or cleanse heinous crimes: they did *their* sacred service close and in private; but a devotion to bee abhorred and accused to the pit of hell, for it was abominable.

642. Whatsoever was without the temple, that they called unhallowed *[profane]*, as being not so sacred, and not hallowed.

643. The high-priest with his miter on, entered into the sanctuary: the priests made sweet perfumes with a censer, jingling *[tinkling]* with cymbals, sanse-bells, bells and rattles.

644. Their soothsayers, diviners, foretellers*, and good witches* did foretell *[prophetic]* not by instinct* or inspiration of a divine power, as being ravi'd or in a trance (as the Prophets of Israel did): but as entaged, frantick, fantastick; or by observing the flying and chirping of birds, by prying into the entrails of beasts, and drawing superstitious lots *[sorts]*.

645. Thence *they* were called sooth-sayers, bowel-priers, wizards, fortune-tellers *[sorters, casters of lots]*: and they used *those* words, to play the wizard and to soothsay, for, to foretell *[guess]* *[firmly]* at things to come.

646. They had also gods, that were patrons of countries *[of the upper sort]* and petri-gods, of lesser note; and *oracles* too, proceeding from false* Jupiter, but erring *[mistaking, seducing]* ones.

647. Their noble Worthies being deceased, were ca-
nored

Have killed

Get affraid of,
make amends for

Vestiges of
Clattering

* Witches.
* That pretend to
heal and bless
with charms.
* Inward motion.

Mistaken.

Languages unlocked.

nonized, and registred [*enrolled*] among *their* new-made gods.

648. The Jews in the Synagogs doe^b circumcize the fore-skin (and are therefore call'd, circumcized); they keep the saturday holy-day (as being their Sabbath), but Christians the Sunday [*Lords day*].

^b Circumcized.

CHAP. 62. Of the Court.

649. IN the Court, upon a^b court-day, the Senate keep their sessions, and hold consultations [*take care*] for the common-wealth.

^a A Guild-hall, meeting-hall, &c.
^b Half-day, day of meetings, holidays.
^c Court, common-council.
^d A list, name-book.

650. In the same place is kept the register^d [*enrolment*] of the citizens names and the common records.

651. The Consul [*Maim*] proposeth what is to be advised on; the Senators [*Aldermen*] speak their minds [*deliberate their opinions*]; he concludeth all.

652. The Register enclosed within a grate, draweth up [*engrosseth*] the acts: and for every one performes his own office [*dischargeth his duty*].

653. Attendants that wait on them are, apparitors; that is, put servant, servants, town-clerks and cryers.

^e Sumners, heralds, crier-poles.

654. The commonalty [*commoners*] being ranked into companies, have their tribunals^f; by whom orders, that are made by the commons, are put up to bee ratified^g by the decree of the Senate.

^f Any Officer that stands for the liberties of the commons.
^g Approved, warranted.

655. Tradesmen also have their wards [*guilds*] or companies [*corporations, fraternities*] for order sake (that a novice or young beginner, which sets up a trade, may give a taste, *haue* for triall of his skill to the masters of the company): Yea and lewd varlets have their rabbles [*base concubines*].

^h The meaner sort which are not tradesmen, but courted by the policy & their names easily enrolled among citizens.
ⁱ are not till among the wealthier company (seen of most estates).

CHAP. 63. Of Judgments [triall of causes].

656. WHEN two parties are at debate [*variance*] touching any controversie [*thing in question*]: a third man must needs come in [*bezworne*] to put the fray [*to take up the matter in suit*], or to set an end to [*make a faire division of*]

that

The Entry-doores of

that about which they wrangle: otherwise strifes and debates will become endlesse.

657. Therefore either let them compound *fall to agreement* betweene themselves, or choose themselves an^a umpire [*indifferens arbitrator*] by consent, and enter into sure bond to stand to his order [*award*] on both sides; or ^b goe to suit, and try it out by law one with another.

658. Hee that sueth his aduersarie, and commenceth a suit [*entereth an action*] against him: attacheth [*arresteth*] him, so verth p^oces on him, and ^c cites him to appeare, and summoneth him before the Judge, except it bee in the vacation ^d [*out of term, or when the Court sit not*]; hee chargeth him [*puts in his bill, or declares against him*], and accuseth him of trespass [*damage*].

659. At the request of the plaintiffe the defendant is summoned: the *ones* bill or complaint, and the *others* answer ^e for him selfe is judicially heard [*examined*] by Commissioners that are to have the hearing of the cause: if hee doth not confesse the action, but pleads to it [*denieth it*]: witnesses are summoned to come in; (and those, such as are sworn; if the credit of their word be not good enough,) who depose [*bear witness, give in evidence*].

660. Let the attorney, proctor^f, or counsellor not faile his client (as being one that hath wholly given up himselfe unto his protection), nor betray ^g his cause, lest he be cast in his suit: but stand for him and plead his cause; yet in a faire way of right, lest he go for a bawling wrangler, and get the name of a petti-fogger, not an able lawyer.

661. Let the Iudge also very carefully avoid prejudices^h; neither let him be forestalled [*prepossessed*] with favour, nor corrupted with bribes, so as to leane this way or that way (lest he be ⁱ put by his office, or put out of commission): but let him simply decree according to the cleernesse of the proofs, and ^j passe sentence for one, and give from [*against*] another.

662. If others that are in commission *the rest of the Bench* bee present, it is the part of the Iudge [*President*] to collect ^k their severall voices [*judgements*]: but it is their

^a Arbitrator: put it to compromise.

^b Follow the pleading courts.

^c By a summons (process) which our country lawyers call a writ.
^d On a non-est day.

^e Unless hee is indicted (pleaded) to himselfe.

^f Sometime there is a reply, and then a rejoinder.

^g Spokesman.

^h He collides: seem to bee for him, but rather help the other party: play the cat's paw.

ⁱ Judging, before the heat of passion.

^j Deposited.

^k Adjudge.

^l Gather together.

Languages unlocked.

their *parts*, to give judgement freely [*boldly*] but justly, that the guilty may be condemned [*cast in judgement*] and the innocent & cleared [*discharged*]. For it is no reason [*against all right*] that one uncondemned should bee punished, or that the guiltlesse should pay [*for others*] for the faults of others.

663. But it is unseemly, that decrees and orders made by a generall consent should be nu-traversed, called in [*for-done*] and disannulled.

664. As soone as the final hearing of a cause is proclaimed [*published*], let it speedily bee put in execution: to witte the party condemned^h bee reprimanded, or make his protestation or appeal to a higher courtⁱ [*judgement seat*]: in such a case there may bee a staying of the suit, an adjournment of it to a farther day, or putting it to indifferent persons to end.

665. But they take assurance also of him that follows the suit, and bind him in recognizance, to make personall appearance [*to be forth-coming*].

666. Sometime the matter is adjourned [*put off*], by reason of prohibitions: [*stopping the proceedings*] or by security given by putting in bail [*pledge*]: but what any one undertaketh as surety for another, or enters bond for; he is bound to "perform.

^g Not guilty.
^e Or that hath not spoken the words.

^f In England, he that complains he is wronged by extremity [*stiffness*] for law, may sue to the Chancery (as they call it), and hath his remedy [*redress*].

ⁱ Consistent with the law, but that stands out against an ordinance, is committed to ward till he do as he is bidden.

^h Have farther time given him.
ⁱ Barr.
^j For putting in a bar.

^k Fulfill.

CHAP. 64. Of Mal-failors, and their punishments.

667. **W**Hosoever sit upon matters of life and death, let them use strict severity against transgressors, and punish^a notorious sinners, or let a^b fine and penaltie on them; lest elcaping scot free [*want of punishment*] & turne to wilfull unrulinesse.

668. Howsoever, very gnawing remorse [*the fangs*] tormenteth, pierceth and diggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience: yet to over-awe, keep under, and curb the wicked; there are rods, cart-whips, scourges^d, fetters^e, manacles, pillories [*little ease*], stocks, bride-wells [*houses of correction*], prisons, racks, strappadoes, gallowies [*gibbets*]: that so by se-

^a Vehemently punish.
^b Open.
^c Further amendment.
^d Cause men to do what they list.

^d Whips.
^e Shackles, &c.

The Entry-doore of

jants, jailors, tormenters, hangmen [*executioners*]; malefactors may be dragg'd away, bound [*shackled*], trusted up, whipped, beaten, wracked, tortured; or being desperate, and past hope [*grace, mending*], may be pur to death.

669. For theeves are hanged up with a rope, or condemn-
ed in twice, thrice, foute times as much; adulterers
are beheaded; ^fmanflyers [*murderers*], cut-throats
[*hackers, braves*] are broken on the wheel (once they
were ^u crucified); murderers of parents are stoned, or,
being sewed up in a lethern sack with serpents, are
sunk under water and drowned; old hags, ^uforceres-
ses, witches, and such as set houses on fire are burned
alive; malicious, spitefull slanderers [*false-accusers*]
have their tongues cut out; unchast lewd livers are
put to open th shame; strumpets are branded with a
red hot-iron *.

670. For any thing, one may chance to be stricken with a box or a flap on the ear, a fillip is in jest.

671. Some easment [*abatement*] of punishment was made through banishment [*confining*], proscription, or disfranchising [*loss of freedom*].

672. A banished man liveth in a limited [*appointed*] place: a bandito wandereth [* *wandereith*], being lawless [*unlawful*], and driven from the fellowship of [*from having to do with*] men.

CHAP. 65. *Of the State royall.*

673. **I**T concerns all, that there should be powers, left the more mighty oppress'd ^{and} the weaker. But when one chief "commander bears all the sway, it is called a Monarchy (though the Emperors were wont to choose their fellows in-office).

674. He, if he reigneth according to the appointment^h of
lawes, is a King^s; if after his own lust (that what he
listeth becommieth lawfull) even under a crowne and
scepter [*maie*] he is a tyrant.

675. Hisicate is in the head-city of the Kingdom,
where hee sitteth / installed in an ivory throne,
being gorgeously [gallantly] attired in fine silke,
velvet.

Languages unlocked.

velvet, cloth of gold, or in a robe of state all * embroi-
dered; but *hee* is garded with a troop of courtiers, and
great states:

676. Who are either privie-Counsellors, or Officers,
as the Controuler, the Sword-bearer, the Carver, the
Cup-bearer, the Master of the horse, the Chancellor
(having his Clerks) the Secretarie, Chamberlains,
Porters, Posts [*Foot men, lackies*], Pages.

677. To some other place, they send away Vice-roys,
Deputies [*Lieutenants*], Archdukes, Peers, Treasurers,
Sheriffes, Embassadors [*Liedgers*], Customers, Pun-
veirs, who being authorized ^d by the Kings Patent ^d *Furnished with*
[*Commission*], manage [*dispatch*] businesse, and set
forth his proclamations.

678. Into the rooms of the predecessors and deceased *
others are put [*set up*], who are called successors [*that*
come after them].

679. Kings Courts [*Palaces*] glitter with hangings and
tapesty that are hung about, and ring againe with
musick.

680. Jesters ^a, Noble-mens fools, trencher-friends, fine
feast, and promooters, are hangbies [*appoyntances*] to
Courts: the use of Eunuchs ^c is grown ^e out of date
[*fashion*].

681. Majesty is liable to [*in danger of*] envy: but mild-
nesse ^g will be as good as a fate-gard.

682. The Gard keeps not a Prince so well in safety; nor
do the revenues of his exchequer, imposts, tribute or
treasure hoarded up, so much enrich him, as the love of
his subjects.

683. Therefore let them not be pilled [*beggred, decaied*
dry] with enforced carnages, with iourneures, ⁱ *fish*
ments and taxes: rather let them bee fairely entreat-
ed, and won by doles and largesses *.

684. Hee must so rule the people, that they may have a
mind to obey: compelled ^a services are dangerous.

CHAP. 66. Of a Kingdome and Countrey.

685. A Kingdome is where there are free states, linked
[*bound*] one to another by the bond of the statutes.

The Entry-dooce of

686. In weighty busineses Parliaments are called [*summoned*]; to wit, the Nobles, Marquesses, Earls, Barons [*Lords*], and of the rank of Knights: Cuntry-people and private persons are not at it; they are busied in the cuntry; and cuntry villages obey their own^a petty-Lords. Any man may prefer, [*put in*] a *bill*: being put in, the States of the realme make it a law (unlesse the Prince^b will not let it passe): being enacted it is published and recorded among the Parliament rolls [*publick records*]; nor is it made void, repealed or *abolished* but by the Law-makers.

687. Every Magistrate [*Governour*] in his owne land and cuntry may ordain [*enact*] what he will: but hee ought to will nothing, but what may bee for the common good.

688. A dominion or seigniory [*lordship*] is where a man hath command [*ruleth as Lord*]: a shire or county^c, where hee hath authority to governe; a province is that which he hath conquered.

689. Neere-bordering nations for the most part strive quarrell about their borders [*frontiers*] and marches: but if they set out the bounds by meers and land-marks, and make peace [*enter into covenant*]; it is a league; which they that breake and transgresse, are forsworn, and covenant-breakers.

CHAP. 67. Of Peace and War.

690. **A** Peaceable estate is most to be wished for; but sometimes it cannot be held but by force of arms.

691. For trouble-towns [*haute feuz*] low privie factions and conspiracies among their owne country-men and fellow-subjects; and when they have conspired [*swore to hold together*], they stir up routs [*riots*] and hurtly-burles; which if they be not appeazed, the State breaks apieces into siding^d, and mortall [*deadly*] civil wars are made.

692. A forreign enemy^e breaketh in from without, against whom there is need of a defensive war.

693. Which is denounced by a Herald at arms, or peace

^a Land-lords, lords of the deman: whose retainers and persons (servants as well) hold lands or possesions in fee, or by copy-hold [*de censive*] by realty, suit and service, or homage, as later Writers call it.
^b Put in his bare, or negative.

^c Or Judges circuit.

^d Faction.

^e Commotion.

^f Partisings.

^g Invadeth.

Languages unlocked.

- is sued for by an embassador of peace, if one deeme himselfe unprovided, or too weak for [*not able to match*] the enemies power.
694. In vain shall he that is ^c no man at arms undertake to make war. ^c Unwilling, not martiall.
695. For ^d warlike furniture requireth many things; ^d as souldiers, (which are to bee enroled [*embilled*] ^d Provision for war.) prestied with presse money, mustered ^e; ^e provision of food, aid of ^e confederates [*allies*], and very costly ^e changes. ^e That are in league.
696. Therefore their pay must bee raised in time, as also victuals; and some must bee appointed to deliver or pay out; lest they mutine and rise in an uproare.
697. Then the army must ^f bee levyed, and marshalled ^f into regiments, companies [*bands*], ensignes, troops, and over these must bee set Lieutenants, Captaines, Serjeants, Captains of horse, Coronels; and lastly, over all a Lord-Generall, to whom they ^g are ^g sworn. ^f Meet at times and place.
 ^g Take oaths.
698. Young [*fresh-water*] ^h souldiers are mingled among theould beaten souldiers; volunteers, and such as are both for horse-service and foot, troop together either with the foot-men [*infantry*] or horse men [*cavalrie*]; the scullions, drudges [*drôles*] and pages are taken in for drudgery [*any employments*]. ^h Native.
699. A man shall have harness enough, if he be covered with a ⁱ coat of mail, in helmet [*sallet*], or head-piece, ⁱ a breastplate, a buckler or shield [*target*]; and provided of [*furnished with*] ^j weapons to fight withall. ⁱ Riquet, cuirassier.
 ^j Armement.
- Curassiers [*Bar-d-horse-men, men of arms*] have armour of proote. ^k Complete armour.
700. If a ^l Fleet [*Navie*] bee rigg'd, it will also take g. apples and hooks; that so in a sea-fight, the souldiers that serve at sea may the more easily board a ship, which they would riffe and make a prize of. ^l An armada.
701. A sword is girded on, or hanged on by a belt ^m; that it may bee drawne the more readily out of the scabbard [*sheath*], and being drawn ⁿ, may bee run up to the hilt ⁿ. ^m A strap.
 ⁿ Pushed.
702. Let archers [*bow-men*] bee enured to draw their arrows. ^o A bowman.
 ^o Entrained.

The Entry-doore of

rows out of the quiver, to uncase the bow and bend it with the string, and to beat off the assailants that presse hard on, and to set them farther off.

703. Let the gunners [*musketeers*] charge their muskets with gunpowder * ; after let them give fire with a match, and discharge [*let off*] and play upon the enemy ; but levelling [*aiming*] just at the "mark, to hit it.

* To give the
louder crack or
report.
† Butt.

704. When they goe upon any service, and march a good way off ; they had need to encamp [*pitch their camp* †], to set up the tents [*bars* †] sure with stakes, to entrench with fortifications, and gard themselves round with watching and warding, which the sentinels keep.

‡ Which is not
dissolved, but
when proclamati-
on is made to
grasp up bag and
baggage.
§ Pavilions.
¶ Also pins, pegs,
spirkets.

705. Now and then spies and scouts (whether armed or unarmed) must be sent out into all quarters : where- of there is speciall use in warfare, as also of the watch- word, whereby they of the same company know their owne men.

706. They that make inroads [*invasion*] for forrage, war- ring [*harrying*] and spoiling the country as they go : let them " take heed, lest the passages being block'd up, their returne be cut off.

" A voice.

707. If a truce bee agreed upon, pledge, [*hostages*] are given.

* To tie it on to
get all to the bay-
ward of a battell.

708. The forces being brought out to fight * are ranged in battell [*put in array*] and are either put in battallion wedge-wise, or cast into a squadron, square, fortified with wings or cornets.

† A voice.

709 The Standard-bearer [*Ensignes*] carry † the colours display'd in the midst : whom some goe next before, to guard them, with two-handed swords. Among the Romans, the Pike-men led the vangard † : the ablest-bodied souldiers, the prime battell : behinde them a good distance, the stoutest-tryed souldiers brought up the hindermost reer-ward.

‡ For the front.

710. Drummers and trumpeters sounding an alarm, by redoubling the shrill sound of trumpets and cornets [*shouting*] and beating of drums, enkindle courage in their fellow souldiers.

§ To shout.

711. Commonly the light horse-men [*light horse*] give the onset [*first charge*] by " storme.

¶ Outlines.
§ To storme.

Languages unlocked.

fling : after some light skirmish, they encounter with the grosse body of the army, and fight it out eagerly, a hot set battell And this *brunt assault* is the fiercest.

712. A loof off the slingers throw stones out of slings and darting engines ; others shoot off bolts * with cross-bowes ; bullets with guns, canons [*artillery*] and fire-balls. [*granadaes*] ; they fling javlins and darts with strings [*loops*].

^o Shoot.

[†] *Tellum* is any weapon doing at a distance.

713. But they * grapple hand to hand, while they clash together sharpe-pointed pikes, lances and speares ; while they thrust them thorow with halbardes * brandished with all *their* might * ; beat *them* downe with bats, clubs and trunchions ; *fin* and stab [*run thorow*] with the point of partizons, daggers and rapiers ; cut or slash with the edge of twos, scimitars *, and short swords.

^o Come to hand.
^o *Pes* [*strike*].

[†] *Wielded*.

[†] *Scouring*.

[†] *Falchion*, *hunc*.

714. A bloody slaughter [*execution*] is made : down they fall pell-mell on this side and on that, with an horrible shrieking and yelling.

^o One with another.

715. While the encounter lasteth, unlesse a retreat be sounded, fresh supplies coming upon them out of their ambush *, charge * them unaware, not in front, but in flank or in the reer, in some place of disadvantage ; they rout [*disfrank*] and put them to flight ; and give them no time to rally themselves, and * gather to a head again, but chase [*prose*] and put them to the sword.

[†] Ambushado.
[†] *bet* upon.

[†] *Reassemble*.

716. They being embued with blood ^b, and stricken with feare, retire [*give back*] ; and such as have no shelter to flee to, partly yeeld themselves, and are taken, partly run away, and wande, being scattered all abroad. They that yeeld are taken to mercy [*take quarters given them*].

^o All of a kind.

717. A city rebelling [*that stands out*], or a tower or castle (to which those that are discomfited and put to flight have retired themselves) is beleaguered and environed on every side ; it is battered with great ordnance, and undermined with mines which the pioneers dig.

718. (If the beleeged or garrison-souldiers, which defend the fortresse, sally out : they are driven back and subdued, by giving a stronger charge upon them).

^o *Make on*.

The Entry-dooere of

^u Sacked.

719. A City won by assault, before a voluntary surrender, is ^u "ransacked [*pillaged*]; sometime it is also razed, destroyed to an utter destruction, laid level to the ground, and overthrowen: or else a garrison is placed in it.

720. Strong holds [*strongs*] if any were seized on before, are recovered.

721. The conquerors laden with spoils, pillage and booties; having reard up a monument in memory of their conquest, shouting for joy, and singing songs, of victory, return home in triumph.

^{Hardy}

722. Where the ^{Hardy} "valiant for their prowesse or brave exploits, are promoted to titles or dignity, being graced with badges of honour: loiterers [*loiterers*], and causers of stirs [*uproars*] are punished ^{*}; stragglers and runawaies ^d suffer losse of life or estate; traitors are drawne asunder with horses; renegadoes ^e [*revolters*] are empaled [*ganched*]; the wounded are healed; those that are taken prisoners are ransomed [*redcomed*] by paying their ransome, or set at liberty by way of exchange.

Being put out of pay.

^d Fugitives.

^e That followe Turkes, &c.

^f Pay.

723. Last of all, when the wages ^f (as much as every one hath earned by service) is paid, the souldier is discharged [*cashmred*] and disarmd; ^{*} old souldiers past service are released [*set free from service*]; those that have died for their native cuntry are honoured with ^g due praise.

^{*} The unserviceable [*useles*] are licensed to be gone by a lawfull passport.
^g A worthy reward.

CHAP. 63. Of a Skool, and instruction.

^a Good skollers.

734. **B**Ecause ^a learned men are found to be fit for all employments, on the other side, the simple [*unlearned*] ^b to stand humane society little in stead: therefore there is need of skools, where the ignorant being civilized [*taught or enured to civility*], may bee instructed, and ^c liberall arts learned.

^b Little to avails [*father, he is*].

^c Gentlemanlike, fit for men of good breeding.
^d Gallibots.
^e Which is a poorlyd, unskilful youth.

735. But these are not (as silly fools and fops ^d ween and suppose) tormenting-places ^f; but a skool-play [*a pastime of learning*]: provided, that an apt skollar get a skilfull [*experienced*] and discrete master.

736. For if the one learne of his owne accord, enquire and

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and aske questions earnestly, and hearken heedfully : if the other teach willingly *, instruct advisedly, and bear things into him continually, both take exceeding great delight.

727. (Which thing let both head-Masters, and others that are assistants to Skoole-masters, carefully looke to; for their pay *.)

728. Yet let good governance (that is, correction [*due oversight*] and the rod *) bee joined with instruction : lest either debauchednesse [*baseness of conditions*] or sloth creep upon scholars.

729. Hee that passeth [*careth*] not for an admonition, and will not take warning : let him bee beaten [*whipt*].

730. The chair belongeth to the teacher, the lower seats [*formes, benches*] to the learners.

731. Once they wrote with a reed; now-a-daies we write with * a quill (whose nebor *stet* is made [*fitted to the writers hand*] with a penknife) in paper or parchment, with a writing-pin, in table-books, that it may be cancelled and blotted out, by turning the pin the wrong end downwards.

732. If the teacher fers thee a copy *, doe thou write a * draught out of his originall copy [*that which is of his owne hand-writing*]: if he rehearseth anything to bee writen; note it from his mouth; if any thing bee misplead [*disordered*], hee will shew [*tell*] the faults and mend them; that thou maist unlearn or learne other wise, that which hee teacheth thee otherwise.

733. That which you would get by heart, read it often over, not in hast upon the by, or too fast, or too fashio- on take: but being earnestly bent on the matter: and so it will stick fast.

734. Con your lesion over *in your place* speaking easily [*to your selfe*]: but lay to the Master and recheate aloud: examination should be daily, and at times, or extraordinary. The chiefe Master and under-teachers will every day take an account [*a reckoning*] of your proceedings, in learning. For, not to goe forward is to goe back.

735. If you desire to profit [*goe on*] haply, and with ease

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thou hast newly gotten [*conceiv'd*], tell it instantly to another.

736. For it becommeth thee carefully to imitate [*follow*] him that sheweth^a thee the way; but to strive with thy school-fellows, who shall learn fastest.

737. A B C booke is put up to a higher forme, and then out of petty skooles, into the grammar-skooles (where by essaye they are trained^b for greater exercises): they which from thence are admitted into Universities, are counted freshmen [*pueries*] untill having as it were served out an apprenticeship, they commence [*are made*] by degrees^c * Batchelors, Masters, Licentiats, Doctors; each marked out [*graced*] with their own hoods [*habits*].

CHAP. 69. Of a Study.

738. **A** Fit place to study in, is a retired [*withdraw- ing*] place^a all alone; into which let the student goe aside, far from the throng, if hee bee to^b mize on [*study for*] any thing; and there let him have his library, desk and ink-horn, with cotton, penner, and penknife.

739. Let him not slubber [*soile*] or slurry his bookes, but use them cleanly; and let him have not a great many, but^c choice ones; and let him rank [*sort*] them by rowes and shelves.

740. (For to what end is a great sort of volumes, and divided into so many tomes; whereof the owner shall scarce, or not at all, read over the very indexes [*tables*] or the list of their names?)

741. Let him not blur them with blots: but to help the memory by small starres^b marked at the margin, no body is against this; nay rather it is behoofe full [*a wise course*].

742. If you chauce upon any thing, suffer it not to vanish away; but, that it slip^c not from you, note it down out of hand, and into a little paper, but in a table-book [*that may be revs'd, and written on again*], and thence into a day booke, or a common-place booke; and have it always about you, or ready at hand.

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743. For one that studieth by candle-light, a wax-taper is more usefull then a tallow-candle; to light which, let there be a tinder box hard by, with tinder and matches; and, to put it out, an extinguisher.
744. Torches smoke, and cast a smoke's smell; as being the heart of the only pine tree.
745. Let the candlestick bee a hanging socket; the curtaine [*serene*] Greene, a paire of tushers hard at hand; wile ewith snuffe off the snuffe, lest it be over-shadow the wick; but lay them aside, lest ought bee souled with them.
746. Being to goe forth, out of thy study, abroad; carry not a light without a lantern [*son*]. Torches are not to be trusted.

CHAP. 70. Of Grammar.

747. **T**HE Grammarian writeth letters, spelling words aright (onely the beginnings of sentences, and words of weight, with great letters): hee twineth, [*twitteth*] two vowels into one dipthong; hee sp. alleth syllables together: hee joineth together phrases in good syntax, not in false latin: hee uttereth his speech * rightly: hee speaketh purely, and in good latin: and cannot endure bald latin, or any harsh, barbarous phrase.

* Concord and construction.
* Having respect to the sense, person, and number.

748. Upon him wait the Stationers and the Printer; who drawing forth the stamps out of the composing boxes, coucheth them close in a row, putteth them under the presse, printeth books, and delivereth them to the Book-binder to be bound: which the Book-seller fitteth up into covers fenced with bosses, and lets them to sale.

CHAP. 71. Of Logicke.

749. **A** Logician, as hee reasoneth, searcheth out what may bee said of any thing, and why: hee distinguisheth things doubtful distinctly, hee

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explaineth things obscure, hee compareth things like with unlike, and examineth the certainty of every proposition [*maxim*].

750. Hee discousett of some knotty [*scrubbed*] quere, or of any subiect whatsoever, and is euermore arguing [*disputat*]; hee disputeth of doubtfull questions for and against; hee knits up his proofs with if in syllogismes, and ordereth all in a convenient method.

CHAP. 72. Of Rhetoricke and Poetry.

751. **A** Rhetorician seeketh up fit expression [*phrases*] for eloquence; practizeth his stile; flourisheth *flowery* words with tropes (by translating them from their proper signification to another meaning) garnisheth his sentences [*clauses*] with figures (by doubling words and setting them in another order artificially for the better sound) will lastly set forth his action with gestures.

752. An eloquent Orator being to make an oration from out the leading-places, windeth [*sermeth*] himselfe in by preizing a preface (sometimes hee beginneth humbly, without any fore-going preamble); after that hee layeth open the case cleerely, in expresse words; then hee proves it by reasons strongly; hee sheweth it by examples [*instances*] to the purpose and at large (although hee enlarge not, nor amplifieth over-rediously, nor goeth aside from the purpose impertinently); he interlaceth witty sayings, but thinly [*there and there*]; not too thick [*all on a heap*]; hee confuteth and disproveth objections throughly, turneth them backe on the gainers; hee endeth his speech with a conclusion, which is wrought up above all the rest, with all art and expedience possible: all this hee doth, sometimes beginning with it before-hand, sometimes on a sudden.

753. Proverbs and bold sayings, as also similes, giving fine glosses, and beautifying speech; which if it expresse the matter briefly, is called pith [*point*].

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754. But an elegant Poet, turning prose into metere,
maketh true verses *; tricks [*tricks*] up his rhymes,
* feartly; tuneth verses in due measures; teineth fables,
deviseth wedding-songs, * anagrams, * acrosticks, * e-
pigrams, smart, flinging invectives: and now and then
puts the foot [*foot*] of the song after the rest.

letters of divers verses make a name or sentence. g. Containing some short witty sentence.

CHAP. 73. Of Arithmetick [numbering].

755. **T**HE Study of the Mathematicks is as profitable,
as futtle [*deep*].

756. Arithmetick reckoneth [*telleth*] numbers; which
may bee summed up together. * briefly, * subtracted, ^{a. In one total}
multiplied, divided, one with another: whether it be ^{summe.}
done with cyfers, or ^{b. Defekted.} counters on a counting-table: ^{c. Casting account.}
but cuntry-folk count by half-dozens, half-score, do-
zens, fiftens, scores, and three-scores.

CHAP. 74. Of Geometry, or the art of measuring.

757. A Geometrician ^{a. beholdeeth his figures as it were} ^{b. Curren.}
A were in sport, and measureth [*measur*] the di-

stance, whether a thing be needfull for use.

758. By the rule, he draweth lines straight, the right on ^{a. Parallel.}
and stretcheth out at length, or ^{b. The right line} ^{c. The right line}
and stretcheth out at length, or ^{d. The right line} ^{e. The right line}
not wrong [*crooked*], winding [*crooked*], or out of
square: By the squares he draweth ^{f. The right line} ^{g. The right line}
a pair of compasses, a circle: the very midst where it is
called the middle point: the round thing is called the
compass [*compass*].

759. A cone from a round bottom groweth sharp, all
like, upward, like a cluster of grapes [*trouler*] ^{a. The right line}
is round and long: a Greek Δ [*delta*] is ^{b. The right line}
three-cornered: a die is four-square: a globe [*globe*] ^{c. The right line}
is round, being, enowled [*enowled*] ^{d. The right line}
onward on the out-side, and hollow on the inside.

760. A circular [*flat round*] figure is the best of all,
of all, and able to hold most, comprizing all things,
having no annoyance, no notch [*jag, snap, notch*].

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¶ *Cambridge.*

no winding breach, no ridge sticking out, no dent^a furrowed [*channeled, hollowed*] in.

761. Every measure is taken by a triangle [*three-cornered figure*].

CHAP. 75. Of Weights and Measures.

762. **M**asures [*sizes*] of things that are of the same piece, are ; a graine [*barley-corn*], a finger-breadth, an inch, a hand breadth, a span, an ell [*yrd*], a pace, a fadom, a perch, a furlong, a mile^a, a Persian^a mile ; with these, fureyons and other measures mete [*assess*] out all things.

^a *Ell* is a short one, a *pace* is a little more, every mile was marked with a staff.
^a *Three furlongs*.
¹ See 494.

763. Measures of moist things : a butt or pipe of wine, a rundlet [*barrel*], a gallon, a pottle, a pint, a jill [*half a pint*], the third part of a pint, foure spoonfull.

764. Of dry things : an *Athenian* bushel, three *Roman* pecks, a peck, halfe a peck, a quarter of a peck, a g ear handfull [*a full gripe*], a small handfull.

765. Weights are ; a hundred weight, a pound, halfe a pound, a quarter of a pound, a pound and a halfe, an ounce, halfe an ounce ; a dram weigheth three scruples, a scruple weigheth twenty grains.

¶ *Nord's.*

766. If any thing bee weighed in a paire of scales [*balances*], ponder [*poize*] the^b tongue (which goeth out of the scale beame, and with the least thing more then weight stirreth up and downe thorow the handle) whether it^c bee even^d weight, or which overweighs which.

^c *Counter-plate*.
^d *Soundings gold*.
^e *Weights*.
^f *Weights*.
^g *Weights*.

767. A standard is a pair of weights, which^f wool-workers carry about them, without balances or scales ; having nothing but a hook on the one side, on the other a weight ; which being put neerer to the center, weigheth more ; being set farther off, it weigheth lesse.

768. If any thing be put to, above the overweight, allowance or remedy ; it is a vantage a surplusage, cast more and besides.

CHAP. 76. Of Opticks [eye crafts] and painting.

769. **A**n Optist searcheth into raies [*sunbeams*] that are for sight, and any thing set before the

eye,

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- eye, that may be seen; deferying, why some things may be seen thorow, others are cuskish [*shadowey*]; some cleer, others dim; and accordingly he frameth spectacles and perspective glasses.

770. Then the painter, according to the pattern of *some* living thing, pourtraieth [*draweth out*] the picture grossly; afterward hee resembleth it to the life, and with his penfill limneth it with different painting-cullors.

771. The Engraver, according to the sample [*pattern*], *mould* fashioneth the ^a counterfeit; and with a graver graveth and carveth ^b a graven image, he painteth it cunningly [*neatly*] and pitcheth it on its frame: if it be a monstrous huge one, call it a Coloss.

^a It is also the print made with a seale, or the shape of a thing cast into a mould.
^b Carved, molten.

772. Sunne-dials point out what a clock it is, by a pin [*cock*], and by casting a shadow; clock-dials ^a, by a ^b which asks divers engines or animals to make them go true.

CHAP. 77. Of Musick.

773. **A** Musician singeth sweet tunes and songs [*laies*]; the chanter lets the tune, keeping let pauses and rests, and sometime warbleth or quavereth: after the ^a preamble, the harper, waies, &c. play upon instruments.

^a A fourth, prof for an voluntary, played before the song begins.

774. A consort is a tunable singing of many together; whose keeping of [*a* *reement in*] tune is pleasing, their jarring [*untunablenesse*] is harsh and grating to the ear. The highest compasse of a song differeth a ^b double ^c *eighteenth*.

^b Eighteenth.

775. A pair of organs [†] consisteth of pipes and flutes: a [†] Wind-instrument, as a recorder, &c. which the pipes of organs blow into. See 454.

[†] Wind-instrument, as a recorder, &c. which the pipes of organs blow into. See 454.

776. Fiddlers play upon the strings of fiddles [*rebeck*] with a ^a fiddle-stick.

^a Quill, &c.

777. A bag-pipe ^a blown by the bagpiper maketh a different noise.

^d Puff-bag.

CHAP. 76.

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CHAP. 78. Of Astronomie.

778. **A** N Astronomer considereth the motions [passages] of the stars: an Astrologer [Prognosticator] their powerfull working and influence.

779. It is evident by the Almanack, that ^{the} Easter comes after Christmas at least a quarter of a yeere: Whitsuntide after Easter, well near two monthes; and Advent-Sunday about halfe a yeer after ^{the}.

780. In the first space are *these moneths*, January, February, March: in the next, April and May: in this last, June, July, August, September, October, November; the last is December.

781. Every one of them in the Roman Kalendar had their Kalends [the first day], Nones [our fifth or seventh day] and Ides.

782. Within three yeers space, there was thrust into the number a leap-moonth, that is, a thirteenth moonth: The space of ^{the} foure yeers maketh the leap-yeer to come againe.

a Constellation
or a clump of
stars.
b Spring-tide.
c Moveable
holidays.

d Adve[n]t-day
comes next after
Whitsuntide, and
beginneth the
fourth part of the
Roman Kalendar
the yeere.

e Eight daies af-
ter the Nones
and the Ides of
the month.

f Last day is also
the year.

g When by pri-
cing in the 29th of
February

carefully to reck out the civil year: the course of the Sun returning to the same point in the celestial circle, and to take up the surplus above 365 daies, to wit, houres, and more about 49 minutes: it hath now made the yeer longer then it should be. The new forme account goeth before us a ten daies.

CHAP. 79 Of Geography [description of the earth].

783. **A** Geographer in a map desciphereth [layeth out] the situation [lying] of countries (even those which himselfe hath not travelled over); what are in the firm-land, in islands, in peninsulas (which are joined to the maine-land but by some narrow neck of land lying between two seas); what lie by the sea-side, what in the mid-land [heart of the country], and in what coast, under what zone, climate ^b or parallell ^c; which way they extend, how far they reach in length, how wide they are in breadth; what bordereth the one to the other haves, with what marches [frontiers, borders] they be severed and parted [divided] and who are antipode. over against them [whose feet reach just against theirs on the other side of the earth].

CHAP. 80.

a Gone thousand.

b The four
chief zones are the
torrid, the temperate,
the frigid, and the
arctic.

c A line of
latitude, or
parallell, is a
line which
divides the earth
into parts of
equal breadth.

d A line of
longitude, or
meridian, is a
line which
divides the earth
into parts of
equal length.

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CHAP. 80. *Of History.*

284. **W**hen ^a matters atchieved are reported ^b *related*, this is a story: when things seemd are told, it is a tale.

285. Those let an Historian rehearse: but to record these in Chronicles, let him count it a mortall offence ^c.

286. And that it may be manifest, that they are the very things themselves, not forged devises ^d twisted in: let him set downe in his ^e commentaries all the matter together with the circumstances [*when, where, how, &c.*]: and let things of the same standing bee so sorted, that they agree in the same reckoning of time. The beginning of the world is the common date [*beginning of time*] from which all ^f Chronologers reckon: at which begins the count of time, and is drawn along thorow all ages, being cast into hundreds of yeers, and tens [*halfe-yeers*], and foure yeers.

CHAP. 81. *Of Physick.*

287. **F**or the sound [*that is in good health*], the best physick is ^a diet [*good food*] because it is safest [*without danger*] and without violence.

288. Doe not drink nor eat, but when thou art ^b provoked by hunger and thirst (which the ^c spittie, tickling the roote of the mouth, or the sight of meate, will ^d incite); so thou shalt bee well [*bedubbfull*] and lusty.

289. Wherefore waite fasting, and stay for a good stomack [*ill thou hast fit to eat*].

290. Yea, even a crazy dissemper, if it leaze on thee, is cured by forbearing food, and by rest: which those men regard not, who fast not but when their belly is full, and take no rest but when they are spent [*quite wearied*] with paine-taking.

291. Rubbings [*chaps*], applying things for ease, blood-letting [*opening a vein*], cupping-glaises, plasters, and all things laid on [*applied*] outwardly (as fere-clothes, salves,

^a As it doth the dead.

^b That may cost him his head.

^c Notes, memories.

^d That sum up the reckoning of yeers.

^a Kitchin-physick, wholesome food & moderate.

^b An hungry and a thirst.

^c Tack-water.

^d Free inkling of.

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salves, pultises) doe not take away extremity of paine [*smart*]; but allay, allwage and slake it.

792. Purging and emptying medicines (as purges, glysters, suppositories) such as provoke making waters, and procure sweating, heartning [*strengthening*] restoratives and cordials, doe worke more strongly, and heale a patient more powerfully; whether they bee potions to drinke, or loches to lick, or pills to swallow downe whole. Eye-salves are good for fornicall of eyes †.

† Medicines infused up to the nostrills, make a man sneeze and draw out swelving steam. Vomits procure casting.

* Or suck'd out by venom-suckers.
‡ Enchanted things hung about the neck as defensive against sorcery.
† Hits put on.

793. Poisons are withstood by counter-poisons; bewitchings are driven away by amulets, spells or charms; yea, by this one word, *prosefina* [*God sende God blesse us, &c. (spoken to prevent envie or mischief)*].

794. It is a witty flout [*smart scoff*] put upon Physicians (would God it were not true), that they alone [*only*] having taken their fee, may murthe scot-free; which † is fitly applyed to venterous, leeches, quack salvers, [*druggists*], mountebanks.

795. They wrangle ancient the universall remedy whether it be to be had [*there be any such thing*] or no.

796. Belonging to their company [*of the same trade*] are Surgeons, Ointment-sellers, Herbalists, Apothecaries: these, when they have made fit their drugs, ointments, syrups, pouders, and trochisks, doe not jumble and thuffle all together, but reserve every one by it selfe in cofers, shelves, boxes, and galli-pots †. Anatomists cut up a mans dead carcas, and raise up a pack [*set*] of meer bones.

g. That study simples.

h. Salves: a Once round cakes, but now made square.

i. And having made up a collection of many ingredients, they divide it into so many receipts as are to be taken at once.

CHAP. 82.

Of morall Philosophy [ordering of manners] in generall.

797. Vertue consisteth in a mean [*due measure*]: vice is as well in going too far [*overdoing*], as in comming short: for to exceed, or to fail [*lack, come short*] is alike to trespassse.

‡ Lacking.

h. As much as one as the other.

c. A p.

798. If an offendor sin [*offend*] unawares through heedlesse or carelesse, it is a failing [*an oversight*]; if wilfully [*of set purpose*], it is wickednesse; if maliciously, a villany; if outrageous-ly, a

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- ly, a ^d heinous offence; if spitefully [*mischievously*, to vex any body], a froward lewdnesse.
799. And he that committeth [*doth*] such things, is a desperate wretch ^c [*past recovery, past grace*].
800. He that is careless to do amill, is naught [*ungracious*]: he that keeps himselfe from evill, is an honest stayed man: hee that is in all respects undefiled, detesteth and cannot abide, yea he detyeth every unclean thing.
801. An ill [*naughty*] custome creeps in by little and little: which after it is growne strong [*hath got the upper hand*], it is too late to withstand it; because being thoroughly rooted, it is hardly discontinued, but very seldom rooted out. Very loth are we to disuse, and with much ado are we taken off from those old conditions to which we have been ^e wonted [*enured, accustomed*].

CHAP. 83. Of wisdom or discretion.

802. **I**T is the ^a prop of wisdom to value every thing according to the worth, neither to under-value nor over-value; lest things that are worth naught, and of no reckoning or weight, should be much set by.
803. Or ever you begin [*attempt*] any thing, it is worth the while to consider, whether it be for your good or no: lest you take pains ^b to no purpose.
804. Therefore look before hand as far as the end, lay for [*provide*] the means, and watch for a fit season, that nothing stand in the way, or ^c hinder thee.
805. For it is the fashion of an unwise, foolish, ^d witlesse man, to be carried on without any aime [*purpose*]: a signe of one hare-brain'd, doltish and silly, to long for things unlawfull: of a crack'd brain and mad-man, to undertake things impossible, which hee cannot come by: of one unskillfull and ^e unadvised, to blunder [*be mistaken*], or not to regard the due season.
806. When a man may have his chice of many things, he must bee long in advising, what hee must once determine ^f on: but thing needlesse [*that may bee spared*], must be forborne [*left off, let passe*].
807. And whatsoever you take in hand; be well advised

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and scan carefully, whether be better so or so: after that, dispatch it speedily; but warily.

808. A wary man, though hee bee confident of the issue, and foreseeeth it, yet looks well about him, lest hee over-shoot himselfe; that so he may undertake to answer any miscarriage, though hee cannot warrant [assure] the successe.

809. (Because it falleth out *sometime* , that the slow outstrippeth [*gets the start of*] the swift: therefore looke and saie ^f [*proceed leisurely.*])

8 Take time.

810. That which ought to be hid, he doth not vent openly: he lyeth it up close; he doth not thrust [*thrust*] it upon any.

811. That which he is not sure of, hee is slie to affirme or deny [*to say it is so, or to say it is not*] much lesse to maintaine [*to couch*] and stand in it, or stiffly to deny or gainsay it.

8 Too hastily.

812. (For hee that is light of helcase, is also ^e rash: and as over-hastie giving credit is hurtfull, so is mistrustfulness, but much more stiffenelle or opinionativenesse.)

9 To be wedded to ones owne opinion.

813. By yesterdaies accidents hee foreseeeth to morrows; and by remembrance of former [*foregoing*] things that are past and gone, hee forecasseth in his minde affaires to come, and what will come of them, and ^e follow upon them: and therefore when his minde misgives him any crosse is at hand, hee thinks it better to prevent then to be prevented [*to be before-hand, then to be taken tardy*].

10 The hapeth, what will come.

814. (For it is a wisdom that goeth the wrong way to worke, to be wise [*to learne wit*] after the thing done and past).

815. And while every one lookes busily to his owne matters, hee ^e layes about for himselfe [*looks to our*].

11 As one watching continually, neglects not his owne good.

816. One that is double-tongued meaneth one thing and pretends [*makes shew of*] another. A sly wily fellow handleth [*tosseth*] all things too craftily. A mistrustfull [*suspicious*] man is hollow-hearted and trecherous.

12 Craftily.

817. An old crafty coozeney, by cunning, and underpretence of a ^e smooth tongue, cheateth [*coozeth with, puts trick*]

13 False, craftily, lyingly.

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- *tricks upon heedless persons: so that they make choice of things they should refuse; and on the contrary, refuse what they should choose.*

Sharks for many, and scrapes it up by any (verb), fluff, flout, or flitch.

CHAP. 84. *Of Temperance.*

218. **O**ur corruption coveteth [would faine have, *stealeth after*] very many things: but a temperate man ^a over-ruleth his desires [*lusts*]. [a] Keep in due measure.
219. Sobriety is a refraining from eating and drinking more then needeth.
220. A ^a lickerish dainty-tooth, that is all for his throat (who loveth [*can relish*]) nothing but sweet morsels feedeth nicely, picks out ^c dainty bits, and soopeth off by lips: a greedy-gut [*eat-all, gutting*] and gormandizer, by ravening [*gobbling up*] and tipling [*swilling*], glutteth [*crammeth*] and overgorgeth himselfe, even till he disgorge and belch it up againe: a rioter spendeth that hee hath in good cheer, and wasteth all in revelling [*company-keeping*]: all of them belly-gods, and very slaves to the panch.
221. Good fellows [*fellow-drunkards*] and pot-companions minde all bellie-cheer, and pamper themselves, and gull in [*quaff off*] the strongest [*purest*] liquor; but not ^d of free-cost: for every one gives his share, or payeth his thot. [d] Sub-free.
222. The ancients did temper and allay wine with water, and kept a very, plaine spare diet: but now, look how many incitements to gluttony, so many mischiefs.
223. For hee that is drunk ^e [*uplaid*] hath for his punishment surletting [*an heave head, and an overcharged gorge*] untill hee hath slept it out: a common drunkard [*a sack-spiggot, swill-bowl*] that is alwaies bibbing (while hee carouseth ^f, drinks off and gulps downe whole pots) hath for his lot the shaking-palsy [*shivering*] and gout: besides, sober men, and they that drinke no wine are found in their wits, drunkards, are wit-lesse [*sense-lesse*] lots. [f] Well used, even Quotien.
224. They that are drunken ramp and play the mad bedlams ^h in a brutish manner; they teele, they hake, spit, spaul, they slaver [*drivel*], spue [*nauseate*], they

The Entry-doore of

fart [breake winde backward] and (for reverence) be-
ray themselves.

CHAP. 85. Of Chastity.

^a Defileth
his body.

825. **¶** He is ^a chaste, who defileth [tainteth] not him-
selfe with shamefull [villanous] lust : so to
play the wanton is to play the beast [to be lascivious is
the part of a beast].

^a With one too
near of kin by
blood or marri-
age.
^b Cannot know
edge.
^c Bawling.

826. But not onely adulteries [spouse breach], incests ^a,
whoredomes, fornication, and unlawfull ^b lying to-
gether ; but also all lustiull lechery [fleshy lust] kif-
fings, bawdy ballads botched [clouted] up by ^c ped-
ling-poets, yea and uncleane thoughts are a kinde of
lewdnesse [dishonesty].

^a A spouse-brea-
cher, cuckold-ma-
ker.
^b Concubine.

827. An adulterer ^a defileth anothers bed, a whore-
monger his owne : a wedlock-breaker sometimes kee-
peth a queane [cuckeeane] or lemmen ^a : a whore-
hunter [ruffian, brotheller] haunteth the ^c stewes [ran-
geth and rampeth over whore-houses] where, being bran-
ded with the french pox, hee is paid [served well
enough] for his wantonnesse : ^c common whores see
their owne chastity to sale to all commers, bawds [pa-
ders] corrupt others ^c.

^c Brothel-houses.

^c Carters, shad-
dy drabs.

828. Out upon such foule shamelesse beasts ! they are all
filthy and accursed.

^a A lecher, wen-
cher or wenche-
monger abuseth
his paramour and
compuncth [both
so doer] with a har-
lot or any base
punk : yea, he de-
bowreth or even
saweth any one.

829. An amorous dotting noddie, that doteth on [falleth
extremely in love with] a woman, is mad [besides
himselfe].

CHAP. 86. Of Modesty.

830. A Modest man dealeth shamefastly [demurely] and
shunneth sawcinesse.

^a Over-bold
and

831. Hee is not light-carriaged ^a, howsoever in some
fort courteous and gentle ; not talkative, but close and
still [keeps his owne counsell].

^a Court-courte.

832. And yet not too, with [forward, resty, crabbed] or
grim ^a, but grave [of a sober, settled countenance] ; stern
but not cruel or envious.

Language unlocked.

333. Hee praiseth or dispraiseth nothing ^a unreason- ^b Out of all mea-
 bly, in an over-reaching straine : he sleighteth not ^{sure.}
 another mans praises : hee slandereth or defa-
 meth no man : *but* at a reproach, hee holds not his
 peace.
334. " Besides, hee forswears not himselfe, nor ^c Earthsworne a-
 sweareth deeply [*takes great oathes*] nor swears
 at all.
335. Hee sets not to crosse or thwart any man, hee
 worketh no man trouble, nor is an offence to any :
^d to his knowledge, and with his good will, hee grie- ^e Wittingly and
 veth no body. ^{willingly.}
336. That which hee hath upon hear-say, which ^d com- ^d Spreading in e-
 mon bruit [*a flying report*] bringeth, or which newes- ^{very mans mouth.}
 mongers [*tale carriers*] relate ; he doth not by and by
 publish abroad, or tell it after them for certain newes,
 but first sifts it out narrowly.
337. A ^e prying medler [*busy-body, jack-stick/er*] crouds ^e Stingling.
 in and intrudeth [*intermedleth, and is sticking*] where
 it nothing concerns him ; and under-hand sets his
 close scouts to stand listning and over-heare, and to
 pick [*serue*] out even those things which are kept se-
 cret from him. Such kinde of eaves-droppers ^f and ^f Listners.
 sly sneakers [*night-walkers*], get rid of [*set them*
packing].
338. A pratler is full of words ; a prater bablieth out
 anything, and prateth at a venture whatso-ere com-
 meth next : a blab [*a long tongue*] bewrayeth [*disclo-* ^g To his tongue-
 seth] and blabbeth out secrets : a trifler is ever play- ^{and.}
 ing the foole and meddling with bables : a ^h sophister is ^h Brangle,
 captious [*cavilling, full of quirks*] : a carper ⁱ [*spy-fault*] ⁱ A shop-topick.
 tanteth and findeth fault with all things.
339. A well-advised man is not indeed speechlesse ; but
 yet no silly ^k babler : for in much talking there is va- ^k Gabler.
 nity [*lightnesse*].
340. Hee groweth not to that height of pride [*swellnesse*
 or *haughtinesse*], as to take that upon himselfe which
 hee hath not ; nor doth hee discredit ^l [*disparage*] or ^l Tostle.
 take from others their due commendations : hee is not
 ambitious to bee in office, or rise to preferment (as
 they once were, that ^m made suit for any office ^m Who were
 Rome) : hee doth no lavishly vaunt, brag or stalk ⁿ ⁿ Questioned for
 of censuring his ^o ^o direct queries
 officers.

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his seats, nor boast of them, or proudly perke up himselfe (as it is usuall [*not usuall*] with pe^r ^o imitaters): but rather yeeldeth [*abate*] for that is his own right, humbleth [*abate*] and carrieth [*demean*] himselfe lowly, and gives the place to any body.

n Hanglers, adde
a little.

o Laves not to
per appaune.
p Not trumpet
out his owne
praises, nor o
we may, or bath
too high a conceit
of himselfe.
p The upper hand.

841. Hee ^o longe, not after the praises of the common people: nor make himselfe as good a man as the best, nor takes the place of great states; nor doth he take it ill, that others should bee preferred before him, or should take the place of him. [*detrahe*] is either envying his goods, him, & cracker of his great doings; or a mis-tongued man, that pleaseth the hearers with a pleasing tale or fair discourse.

842. Pleasant jests, conceits, and witty glances between men of civility; but not bitter tart goods: clownishness, smell, ch strongly of nasty rudeness [*sa-
wagewisse* or *churlishnesse*].

q Civility.

843. Baudiness [*ribaldry*] and base jeering is by all means to bee carefully avoided. Doe not laugh nor jeer at one undeserving.

844. Stringing [*venemous*] taunting and jeering should be left to jesters: that make sport.

r That profit, or
make a trade of
jesting: as a vice
in a play.

845. To smile, is the fashion of a well-mannered man: to giggle or laugh unreasonably, is uncivill [*unman-
nerly*].

CHAP. 87. Of Contentednesse.

846. **A** Covetous greedy man snatcheth, and wringeth [*gripeth, wrestleth*] from another by ^o right or wrong, and toileth to grow rich: whereas notwithstanding a blessing from above maketh rich.

s Took up, crush.

847. And to what purpose are riches unmeasurably heaped up? goods ill gotten are ill spent.

848. Covetousnesse, the getting [*scaping*] humour, hath no do with reason ^o skill of no measure. Some rich men have so little wit, that having abundance of goods (moveables and unmoveables) and large possessions; having by them chests stuffed full of ^d spare money, cofers full of jewels, and chambers full of household-
stuffs

t Next, have
more. I will not
be trusted.

u Rich, owners of
d. One, property
not any body.

The Entry-doore of

" Conveyances

857. Hee that hath entred into covenant with another that covenanteth with him, by delivering interchangeably each to other " indentures, whereof one is the counterpane of the other; or hee that hath taken earnest, or any thing in consideration: Such a one hath bound himselfe sure.

† Not be knowne of it.

858. That which is committed to thy trust to keep, give it againe: doe not forswear it, nor " deny thou hast it; doe not suppress [keep it hidden] nor purloine it.

" Claim, say claim.

859. " Challenge not, nor enter upon [take possession of] any thing that is anothers, without the owners knowledge, or not asking his leave; unless he shall let you have it [give you free use of it].

† As for example [for instance], a horse, a sword, &c.

860. That which you have borrowed onely to use †, restore the very same thing (not another); and that as far as possibly may bee without empaireing or making it worse*.

* Undertake to return it as found as you had it, or make it good.

† Put case, money, bread, paper, &c.

861. That which is lent you to spend †, you may send back another such like; but upon condition it bee as good and as much worth.

862. If any one borroweth of you; as far as may bee with your owne convenience [not hurting your selfe], lend him things to spend, or to use: yet demand a bill of his hand [some specialty] or pawne [pledge, gage], or surety, or some other security: lest while you pleasure others, you doe your selfe a displeasure.

" Under hand and seal.

† Give security (or).

* The Donor giveth to the donee: shew for letters to the lessee, or Bankers.

863. Because by reason of the uncertainty of mens life: yea and the slipperinesse [brittlenesse] of their credit [word and honesty]; you had need of assurance " by writing [evidences, deeds, bonds], to " warrant the summe, and to save you harmlesse*.

864. Moreover hee that exacteth interest [use, usury] above the principall [stock], is no free-lender, but an usurer " : but hee is the worst and vilest, that eats up his debtor with use upon use: which is a villanous [unconscionable] part.

* Company-keeper.

865. But an intemperate spend-thrift and company-keeper wrongeth his owne selfe; who latheth it on, and makes havock of his estate by " belly-cheer, and runneth himselfe deepe in debt, and brings himselfe to that passe [case, flay], that hee is constrained

Languages unlocked.

to breake [*play the bankrupt*], and to borrow of one and pay another, or to make open port-sale of his goods.

866. Therefore ^f make streight reckonings [*cleare, discharge all*]; ^g pay thy debts as soon as may be; and satisfie him that trusted thee, to a farthing: but call for [*demand*] an acquitance or discharge, wherein he may acknowledge to thee ^h the receipt ⁱ.

^f Cast up a just account.
^g If thou beest bound body and goods.

867. Filchings [*prize thefts*], open robberies, taking away by force, stealing of things consecrated, pilling of any common flock, man-stealing, carrier-stealing, or an indirect purchase of [*wrongfull comming by*] a thing, are all alike forbidden in that commandement, Thou shalt not steal.

^g So much received.
^h A general discharge cancelled all former debts.

868. For no man ought to bee deprived and bereaved of his goods; (but get his owne againe by re-entry, recovering what was unjustly got from him; unlesse hee releaseth [*gives up, disclaimeth*] his right and interest to another: he that committeth this, is guilty of ^h extortion. Prescription or holding possession of a thing for a long time, ⁱ is no sufficient plea for an usurper [*that keep it wrongfully*]; who must be diseased [*thrown out*] of those possessions, whereto hee can lay no just claim [*challenge, title*]. But a thing quite cast off, is his that first seizeth on it.

^h Getting money, which by course of law may be recovered of him.
ⁱ Will not bear out an-

CHAP. 89. Of distributive Justice.

869. **A** Faire even dealing out of rewards and punishments keepeth all men in due order.

870. Wherefore hee that dealeth commendably, deserteth praise, encouragement, commendation, advancement, honourable rewards: he that doth otherwise, *deserves* chiding, rebuking, reproofe, dispraise, disgraces, punishment and ^a correction; but so as the quality of the person is.

871. Hee that hath done an ill deed unwillingly ^b, or unwirtingly [*not knowing it*] is worthy of pity: so long ^c impute it to sillinesse; deale not rigorously [*use not extremity*]; he which *does it* on set purpose, for the nonce, shall be punished ^d as he well deserveth: he

^a Chastisement.
^b Against his will, whether hee will or no.

^c Lay it on.

^d Deservedly, for good cause.

The Entry-dooore of

^a Encouragement,
persuasion, coun-
selling, abetting,
egging on.

^e In confidence or
assistance of.
^{ee} Make him a
foole.

^f In posture,
that will not bee
said any.
^g Harden some.

^h Offensively cast
it off.

ⁱ Checke, cast in
the teeth.

^j Give it out.
^k Understand.

^l Unseasonably.

^m Admirer.
ⁿ Friend, of
greatness.

which upon anothers setting on and putting forward
is not altogether excused [*excused, held blamelesse*].

872. Encourage not affliction to the afflicted, but lessey
and diminish it by giving them relief; when they cry
out for it. If any beginneth an enterprize, ^a presuming
[*relying*] on thy help: do not ^b mock him nor defeat
or disappoint his expectation.

873. Hee that stands in need of assistance; will it
him earnestly, with might and main to ask, to intreat,
to pray, to beseech for Gods sake, and to make humble
request?

874. A proud [*swell, swell*] unthankfull begger getteth
nothing by begging; an ^c unreasonable craver is ^d cum-
be some: he shall go without *have a deniall*.

875. When you have sped and prevailed [*obtained the
thing which you craved*], thank him [*give him thanks*],
and to the utmost of your power requite a curtesie:
if for some good reason you be laid away, bee not reu-
blishsome; grumble not.

876. That which any one bestoweth out of his bounty un-
requested, refuse it modestly: but doe not ^e stiffly
reject it, lest you seeme to set light by it, or scorne it,
and lest you bee upbraided [*twitted*] with unthank-
fulness.

877. The degrees of thankfulness are, to take in good
part [*accept of*] a poore present, to acknowledge a
good turne, to ^f tell it abroad, to prolesse ones selfe
^g beholding [*much bound*], and to recompence it [*make
amends*].

878. It is the duty of wealthy men, to be ^h free [*frank, o-
pen-handed*] and to requite presents [*to give gift for
gift*].

879. Presents are sent to guests that have bene enter-
tained, new-yeers-gifts to ones ⁱ nearest friends.

880. Honour and ^j reverence men that are ^k notable and
famous for the worthynesse of their parts [*excellencies*]
and surpassing in choice [*speciall*] gifts: despite [*as
at wrong*] it is unman.

881. Be good to all men: hurt nobody: with good speed
all in good cheer.

CHAP. 90. *Of Valour.*

28. For hee wondereth at nothing that is ordinary or
easie to be done; hee is not ^{at all} blank'd at sudden ^{accidents} ^{accidents}, he cares not a rush for the threats of braggards
and fly daing fellows, and weighs them not thus
much, he doth not shift off labours; and the ^{which} ^{which} ^{which}
he t^h to him selfe about, he undertaketh them * cheer-
fully, and follows them hard ^{with a close} ^{with a close} ^{with a close}
out of straits: but if unavoidable perils hang ^{about} ^{about} ^{about}
over his head, or presse hard upon him, hee t^h on
them undauntedly, and endureth them courageously,
and doth not seek about for excusations or flitting holes,
but ^{runs} ^{runs} ^{runs} all hazards: yet eschewing ^{foolish} ^{foolish} ^{foolish}
needlesse and rashnesse.

88. On the other side, a faint-hearted coward *on coward*
looks big in prosperity, but sinketh [*fainteth*] and
"quaileth" in trouble: at things unexpected he is
dumtied, appalled, *frighteneth* with *amazement* and pretends
forced excuses for his fearful life and cowardliness:
at any "ruffling noize" he chngeth colour like a wo-
man, and is whining and ready to quake: he dares
hardly matter [*mumble*] for quatch [*whimper*, open his
mouth].

386. What then is the difference between a valiant man
and a dullard [*coward*] or "lazy lubber"? his per-
formeth the duties of his calling carefully, this man care-
lessly [*retchlessly*] in a toying manner: the one diligent-
ly, the other slothfully: the one with all his strength, the
other faintly [*flukely*, *scoldly*]: the one curiously [*exactly*],
the other slubberingly: the one calmly, the other trou-
bly: the one befits him [*begets*, *begets*] goeth thro-
row stitch where he begins, the other lingers, *whiles*
amys the time & delays, *draws off* all thing, from day
to day: the one goes on forward in a seemly purpose
without respite, the other, *struggles*, *is in a toying*
S. 4. dodgeth

The Entry-dooere of

Patience.

dodgeth ^a [*flies back*] off and on, and stops often: ^b *is* a word, the one is lively [*goes lustily*] about every thing; the other droopeth every where, and is listless, listle, unweeldy.

889. With sluggards [*slow backs*] and idle lurdens, it is alwaies holiday: they are idle and gad about even upon working-daies.

888. A stirring active man is buſied [*will be doing*] even in his spare time [*when he is at leiſure*].

CHAP. 91. Of Patience, [ſufferance, ſorbearance].

889. **W**Hat availis it to bewaile a miſerable eſtate, if it be not granted to change it for a better?

890. A patient man ſigheth [*groaneth*], ſheddeth tears, weepeth: but whine[n] not, howleth not, waileth not.

891. He ſtands not debating and complaining for every trifling cauſe; hee doth not repay wrongs by revengeing *them*, or cry quittance ^a [*give him as good as hee bring*]: but ^b *puts them up* patiently; rather ^c *ſlighting them*, then making the worſt of them.

^a Requite, or even
with him: ready
quid for quo.
^b Brooketh.
^c Making the
leaſt of them.

892. Indeed he fretteth [*is diſcontented*] at unbecoming actions; he is angry with a ſpitefull man, and chaſeth; but he is not enraged to *“revenge,* nor doth hee bitterly inveigh [*raue*] againſt any one: he may bee diſpleaſed [*wrath*], but is not ^d of a cankred ſtomack [*bears no deadly ſeud*] towards any.

^d Vengeance.
^e Spitefull.

893. To keepe in wrath, to pardon and forgive a fault, to ſpare ones very foes and enemies; *this* is the part of an excellent ſpirit. To breake out into paſſion, to ſtorme, to *“rage,* to threaten, to curſe or ban, is the faſhion of one unruly [*outragious*], that is not ^e well in his wits.

^e To be wroth.
^f In his right
minde.

894. For he is not himſelfe [*his owne maſter*] who is in ſuch a ſume, and all in a chafe, that hee cannot reſtraine himſelfe.

895. A right-noble Spirit had rather bee meeke then fell, civill and kinde then ſavage, gentle then ſierce, milde then rough or churliſh, eaſily appeaſed then revengeable [*dogged*].

Languages unlocked.

296. For cruelty, outragiousnesse [*savagenesse*], if it bee not asswaged, is brutish.

CHAP. 92. Of Constancie.

397. **T**O stand out steddily in an honest purpose [*course*], is a point of constancie: not to hold on, is the property of ^a fickleneesse.

398. But hearest thou? it is one thing to be constant, another to be sturdy [*selfe-willed*].

399. Therefore when any one wisheth thee to do this, or counsels thee not to do that; exhorteth to, or dehorteth from, if hee shall ^b advise thee for the better: bee not wilfull [*stubborne*], withstand not peremptorily, and gainsay not obstinately: but recant, be ruled by him that adviseth thee, and follow his mind.

400. But if any man would disable [*weaken*] thee in that which is good; bee stiffe and resolute, till you scatter and break thorow all hinderances: for it is unseemly to undoe that which is done alreddy, or to make things approved [*resolved*] on, to come to no prooffe [*to be of no force*] †.

^a Shittleneesse,
inconstancie.

^b But thee in
minde of.

^c Shake aspeare.

^d If besting.

^e Busily to see a-

bout many things,

and as busily to

throw them down.

CHAP. 93. Of Friendship and civetie.

401. **I**F thou wouldst have thy converse to bee lovely, be courteous and faire-spoken to thy underlings, serviceable to thy fellows, submissively obedient to thy betters, reverencing them awfully ^a: so thou shalt gain favour indeed, and not ^a pick a thank only.

402. Entertaine strangers kindly, and being let in, thrust them not out. Whatsoever place thou departest from, disdaine not to bid farewell [*to take thy leave*]: lovingly to salute whomsoever thou speakest with or passest by. If any bid thee good morrow or good-even, greet him again: if any be departing from thee, some part of the way ^a be a c^hini company, and bring him on the way respectfully [*with due respect*].

403. To him that asketh any question, answer gently;

^a Rise up to the
elders, put off thy
hat, make a leg,
a Curry favour.

^a Accompany
him.

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at least wecke, or refuse by thy gesture [becken to him, &c.]
to be sure of refusal.

904. Give no man foul language; do not mis-call or mis-name any body. Do not trouble [interrupt] one that is speaking, nor take the word out of his mouth: yet if a man be chafed, tell [something] pleasant [insert] him, if it come to thy mind: Make not how tarry too long, that carrieth for thee.

905. Whomsoever you can pleasure in any thing, be not against it; gudge not [think not much] to do it, even in nothing [speak and free].

906. If any one needeth counsell, and asketh thy advice about any matter, advise him: if consort, comfort him: if hee want thy turberance, aid, assist and succour him: if thy voice, give him thy voice [good word]: thus in it thou win the good will, and get thee the love of all.

907. If any one hurt [wounded] thee: wink at him that did it, and thou shalt tame him: if he be sorry for [repents off] that he hath done; be not too coy; but pardon him, dispute with him; and presently thou shalt tame him beholding and bide him to thee, as by a strong love-charme.

908. If there grow any suspicion [ill conceit] against thee, purge it by, and excuse thy selfe: if thou thy selfe shalt offend any, be not ashamed to speake to him, to appease, to pacify, to intreat pardon, good to be reconciled, not for fashion onely, and from the teeth outward, but heartily, and in good earnest.

909. Waite andresse thyselfe [be to the face of] the curtiest friend. Suffer not a gudge, to setle [maxim] of it, lest it turn into haue [francois, as hee].

910. To be of one minde [to a ree in one] and to live in a friendly, fellowship manner, well becometh comrades and fellows in a house.

911. It is not possible, but that there should be differences, inuasions, harts, and fallings out betweene men: but concord may be renewed and made up againe, by forbearance of one another: and if differences are fallen out [be at odds] must be reconciled againe, if at odds, and made friends againe by mediation.

in B. ignominious

Sound for a
 to be in a
 hall

A feller position
 on the
 the same in box

To be a feller
 a feller
 to be

First person
 either by
 without

Chastell
 to be
 to be

Languages unlocked.

Mediators going to and fro, and dealing between party and party.

912. Hath any one good speed? look not upon him; ^{trippes himself} favour him. Hath he any mishap? ^{in his misfortune} take compassion on him. ^{a Well done well.} It is the part of a pitiful, merciful man to pity poor wretches ^{a Tender heart.} [that are] ^{as not in distress} in distress: but of a merciless, cruel man, to triumph ^{triumph} over men that are in trouble, to play upon them, or make sport with them.

913. Have a care, shew all things, of telling truth: there is nothing more horrible than lying: a lye that devileth what lye to tell, is hateful.

914. If any secret come to thy knowledge, blaze it not abroad, and let not another get any inkling of it, although he enquire ^{inquire} [would he found or lift thee]: whist, ^{prudence} I say, and peace; say not a word: thy secrecy ^{a Secret is} [will] ^{a Be not so} endamage no man; chiefly, it will be a commendation to thy self.

915. Be not sad ^{sullen, frowne-look'd} [sullen, frowne-look'd] among those which are cheerfull, nor yet extremely merry ^{joyous} [joyous].

916. Bee not a sneering jibber at other men; and if by way of discourte thou ^{a Sneering} comest out with any pleasant matter, let them bee witty jests ^{jest} [jests] not scoffing taunts: glance at ^{a Glance} [glance], but doe not gird: doe not provoke ^{a Quip, taunt} [provoke] any of them that are present; do not slander nor backbite any of them that are absent.

917. For to brawl, to scold and to bable about trifles, is the fashion of "clownes ^{a Clown, clown} [clownes, country hobs] and barretors ^{a Barretor, barretor} [barretors, comparisons]: to charge with a crime, to approach ^{a Charge, charge} [approach, accuse] is the part of promoters, whisperers ^{a Promoter, whisperer} [promoters, tales], informers ^{a Informer, informer} [informers, tales] (who set even the nearest friends together by the ears): to dispute, to intemperate ^{a Intemperate, intemperate} [intemperate, shake up], of prayers ^{a Prayer, prayer} [prayers] and hate ^{a Hate, hate} [hate, warlike] scoffers: to rail at ^{a Rail, rail} [raile] and to reproach ^{a Reproach, reproach} [reproach, of breaking knives, raskals, w To abuse]

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CHAP. 24. Of fair-dealing, [plain-meaning.]

918. **L**ook with whomsoever thou conversest or hast neer acquaintance [*alliance*], be open [*plain-dealing*] to him without craft [*guile*] and deceit. For what a poore honour is it to betray, beguile and deceive a friend?

^a Loyal.

^a Get, lurch, or withdraw nothing privily.

^a Disloyally.

919. Get thee a faithfull companion, and bee "faithfull to him: "filch [*pick, pilf r, nim*] nothing from him by stealth [*sneakingly*] without his knowledge: attempt nothing to his prejudice [*harm*]: for hee that dealeth "treacherously, plotteth [*practiseth, worketh*] destruction to himselfe.

920. If any thing deserveth to bee taxed or blamed, let it not bee done covertly [*closely, in a corner*], but in his presence, and to his face, and that with speaking freely, just as you thinke; so it bee seasonably.

^a Mis-spoken
mange.

921. Nothing is more "unbecoming [*unmeet for*] friendship then flattery.

922. Seest thou a fault? doe not take no notice of it, but admonish, rebuke, chide: for why shouldst thou make as if thou sawest it not?

^a Advertise, warn.

923. If a neighbour hath failed, tel him of his scape, take him up plainly, and set him aright again: It is the part of turn-coat cozeners [*cheaters*] to flatter [*to flatter*] and sooth up one that doth amisse.

^a Be of his mind.
^d Wide from the matter.

924. If any one speaketh things usefull, and to the purpose, yeeld to him, and agree with him: if unprofitable and "nothing to the purpose, doe not flatter [*smooth him up, say as he sayes*].

^a Court holy-water.
^e Jones.
^f That will say any thing to please.

925. Cogging [*soothing*] and crafty faire shewes belong to cunning companions: smooth complementing*, curious curses [*coargies*], crouching cringes, and such like fawning "fooleries belong to claw-backs and pick-thanks †: do thou all things fairly [*open heartedly*], unfeignedly and in good sooth.

926. Be not shamefaced to be known of the truth, as thou art privy to it: for why wouldst thou be sworn [*brought upon thy oath*]?

927. Shew not thy selfe familiar with them, of whole

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whose faire-dealing thou hast yet had no tryall: otherwise, by being too familiar, thou shalt run into contempt.

928. Do not fawn upon strangers [*persons unknown*], lest they think thee to collogue [*carry far ear*], or use wiles to entrap them.

CHAP. 95. Of a Skollars course of life.

929. **H** that is at leisure from employments, at stollne time [*gotten by snatches*], let him go to a merry companion: yet ^a visit not him that ^b cannot abide to look on thee.

^a Go not to see.
^b Like not thy company [*the sight of thee*].

930. Count it no disgrace to thee, of what sort, country or degree thy beloved companion bee, noble [*nobly bred*], or unnoble [*base, of a meane birth*]; so that bee be an honest man, and agree to thy disposition. Joyne not thy selfe with men of an ill name.

^c Or an officer, newly raised to the rank of the house.
^d Thieroy.

931. Shun bad company, and disordered [*ill governed*] acquaintance, that is good for nought: for they taine [*mar*] and corrupt a mans conditions.

932. Good skollars take delight in walking out, whether they bee to meditate [*muse*], or talke ^d together.

^d Commune

933. When they have taken a few turns, or when it is tedious [*wearisome*] to fetch a walke in the Sun-shine; they sit down in the shade, or shadow.

934. Surely it is a goodly and pretty thing, to be able to parley [*confer*] with those that are far asunder, and to certifie them of any thing, not by messengers; but by sending them a letter.

^e Who have a reward bestowed on them for bringing glad tidings or good news, by word of mouth.
^f Boards.

935. The ancients wrote in wooden tables waxed over, (that it might be rased, scraped, blotted out) and with them they sent letter-carriers: Cleane white paper is fitter for our use [*suits us better insted*]: for inke sinketh thow brown paper.

^g Not the paper, such that grows naturally in Egypt, whose stalks they dried into very thin flakes or sheets (that long since is grown out of use) but that which is made by art, of linnen rags laid a soaking, dried in peeces, as little bits, then remoulded together.

936. When a letter is foulded up, that it may not bee read but by him to whom it is intended [*sent*]: it is sealed with a scale; and, if it be not intercepted [*taken up by the way*], it is to bee broken up by him

him

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him to whom the superscription is belongeth.

937. The surname is under-written within.

938. A scroll [short note] is not sealed.

CHAP. 96. Of sports or pastimes.

939. **R**est sometimes, and give over earnest business (for sea-cloth is brittle) strength should faint [less] or wax feeble: and when thou art wearied, refrain thy self at some sports, together with those that are of the same age: for playfellows that are not matches are no fit companions.

940. Some take delight in one exercise, some in another. There are some that take pleasure in viewing of fights: but stirring enliveneth [quickens].

941. To strive who shall get the better in merry conceits, quips [scoffs] and riddles, is a witty thing: to play at stool-ball [hand-ball], at scale-bones, at bowls, at six in the hole, at even and odd, at blind-man buff [blind bob], at cockall, or with a top or gyg, with a peggan or squab, this is childish [boyes play]: To play at card, tables, dice, or any game of hazard, with a dice-box or a pair of tables, this is the trick of a gamester: to play at chess, is toilsome.

942. Where if any one bee set, hee is out, let him give up.

943. Let wantons and foppish dancers first, cap and caper, and exercise themselves in dances [reueries], vaultings and trippings. The fore-man or leader leads the dance.

944. Hee that goeth on scatches, slacketh out with his flits or flatches.

945. O strange! how bold and venturous are tumblers and they that dance on a rope!

946. Runners in a race run with all speed from the lists [bars] to the goal, and the first reacheth away the prize.

947. Others mark out a line: and as soon as they touch it, if it chanceth they stand still, they wait the while that is said [the flukes flaked down]: he that runs beyond, from before he come at it, is called the gamester.

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948. In the horse-race men strive one with another at riding [*running horse-races, contending*]: in the jards, at ^a running a tilt: in the wrestling place at a jale, ^a wrestling: and struggling whether should strike up the others heels.

949. Sword-players, fencers [*champions*] combat in the artillery yard, the master of fence being their director.

950. When two ^m fight at sharps, it is a single combat: where ^a by turnes, the one challengeth [*bids defiance*], lets fly [*offers to strike*], and giveth the blow: the other voydeth it, wardeth it off, and fenceth it: but hee ^a vanquisheth, that hitteth [*strikes home*]: hee that is felled, yeeldes himselfe vanquished [*gives up the bucklers*].

951. A Jugler ^a by the nimblenesse of his action dazzleth the eye-sight of the standers by: but they are sleights [*tricks of legerdemain*], nor miracles: hee admits, ^a physiognomers, figure-casters [*that calculate nativites*], fortune-tellers [*gipsies, that have skill in palmestrie*], and other vagabonds of the same stamp, that wander up and downe the cuntry: by their cheating tricks, gull simple folks of their munny.

952. A stage-player acteth the person of another man, and playeth enterludes [*stage-plays*].

953. A Comedy doth lively set forth an intangled [*troublesome*] state of a husband, but with a joyfull upshot: a Tragedy hath a sad [*forrowfull*] ending.

954. The stage is in the open view: the tying-^a [*undrawing*]-room (out of which they come forth on the stage to act) is veiled [*overhanged*] with curtaine, provided or at the ^a furniture for the actors, and not to bee seen of the lookers on: unless the hanging bee drawne aside.

955. They keep Bacchus-feast [*braveries*], being masked, or disguised with vizards on.

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CHAP. 97. Of Death and buriall.

956. **A** Deadly snoring or snorting is an accident properly befalling men that are ready to die. They that lye a drawing on, are given over for dead [*as past hope of life*].

^a Perishing, ^d saying.
^b Where is that man.

957. O ye ^a mortall men ! ^b What one of a thousand among you makes account, that upon this moment *here*, dependeth everlasting time ?

958. For as soon as thou shalt have given up the ghost, the soule shall immediately flit [*remove*] to heaven, or to the torments of hell.

959. A dead corse being set forth with funerall rites (that is, embalmed, lapt up in a winding sheet, put in a coffin, clad in mourning, and laid on a heere) is carried out to the burying by the bearers.

960. The funerall is kept, and the train goeth along toward the Church-yard [*burying-place*], with a show [*all solemnities*] befitting a funerall.

961. The dead corps [*livessesse carcasse*] is buried: wee interr it [*put it into ground*]: they of old made a bonfire, and therein burnt it, (from thence it was that graves or burying places were called burning places) : and the grave-makers buried the ashes of the dead in a pitcher.

962. Grave-stones [*tombs*] and heries are reard up, and epitaphs [*inscriptions*] written on them; and mournfull ^d anthems are sung.

^a Duties.

^c The time of heathenish religion.

963. In ^c heathenisme, mourning women being hired, kept a wailing, and, with blubberings and mourning songs, reckoned up the praises of them that were gone to the other world (as the heathen use to say).

964. And lest their ghosts should walke or *wander*, being all in black, they used dirges or sacrifices for the dead, made to the gods below, with feasts at the herse: keeping a ^f deathis-day as well as a birth-day.

^f The day one dyeth on.

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CHAP. 98. *Of Gods Providence.*

965. **T**HUS death maketh an end of all things.
966. For all things ^a temporall are unsteady, fading and flitting: they spring up, and they dye. ^b These last but a time.
967. If peradventure some few things seeme sure and steadfast, yet in ^b time they cannot choose but be worne and fall away by very age or oldnesse. ^b Continuance of time.
968. All things are subject to sudd'n turns [*changes*].
969. For all that, hee is an Atheist [*a miscreant*], who weeneth that our affaires are tossed about at randome [*at a venture*], and hand-over-head (like moats in the Sun running all of a heap, and skipping up and down,) or, All things follow one upon another by an ^c unavoidable necessity. ^c Infallibly, unalterable.
970. Chance, hap-hazzard, and luck are nothing at all.
971. There are indeed, I grant, casuall and unexpected [*unlook'd for*] chances, but in regard of us, not of Gods ^a Providenec, which ordereth even the smallest things at his beck. ^a Fore-sight.
972. For our Saviour witnesseth, that even the haire of our head are ^d numbred; that not so much as one of them can ^e miscarry. ^d Told. ^e Perish, or be lost.
973. For that reason, before unusuall changes, there go strange sights and monstrous wunders.
974. Therefore there are in things, foretokens ^f [*signes & forewarnings* to ghesse of, that be of good or ill], by which being forewarned let us be fore-armed.
975. But to catch all about, at any thing ^g, for a signe of good luck or bad [*to say, My mind gives me, or mis-gives me*]: away with this superstition from Christians. ^g As foretelling, bleeding at the nose, and the like to these.
- If the LORD shall vouchsafe to reveale or make known any thing to thee, thou shalt not be ignorant of it.
976. Be thou godly [*devout*] and pray; hee will not utterly forsake thee, who hath as well fore-ordained what shall become of thee to-morrow, what the next day after to-morrow, and so afterwards; as what was done yesterday, what the day before it, what other day, and so many yeers agoe.

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977. Prevent not thy destiny [bring it not upon thee before it cometh], but wait for it.

CHAP. 99. Of Angels.

^a Numberlesse.

^a Govern.

^a Did not slide.

^b Keep company.

^c A question, or very doubtful.

^d At midnight.

^e Chimney-corner gods, spirits of the buttery.

^f Black-artsists. ^g Using collusion.

978. **G**OD brought forth also the invisible Angels, and those ^a innumerable, being his servants to "rule things here below.

979. Not because he stood in need of help, but because to it pleased him.

980. These hee had made and placed in the highest heaven: but some of them revolted ["*fell away*] from him by pride, and were thrust down from heaven to hell.

981. They that continued [*abode still*] in their uprightness, were strengthened, that they could fall no more.

982. Millions, [*thousands of thousands*] standing round about the throne of their Maker, worship, reverence, adore, and extoll [*solemnly praise*] him.

983. Being sent out, they dispatch his commands [*what is given them in charge*]; and having discharged their embassage, they returne.

984. At Gods bidding, they ^b joine themselves in company with the godly, even from their birth, as guardians to forfend [*drive off, chase away*] mischiefs, and to shield them from the assaults of Satan.

(985. But that which they say concerning a good or bad genius [*Angel-guardian*] the truth is, it is ^c uncertain.)

986. They appear ere-whiles, and vanish out of sight, not by enchanting delusion [*casting a mist before mens eyes*], but in very truth [*deed*].

987. Fiends [*ill spirits*], when they appeare in sight, are called spirits or ghosts; when they make a noise [*keepe a foule coile*] ^d in the dead of the night, they are termed eltes, fairies [*bobgoblins*]; when they do service in private houses, ^e household-gods, in a private chappell.

988. Magicians ^f and conjurers, ^g sporting with devils.

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by their enchantments and conjurings befor themselves and befool others.

989. But woe to the devill, and to his partakers (unlesse they renounce his fellowship): they shall bee thrust down to hell fire.

990. For the Almighty will be the revenger of his own glory, and will acquit and *maintain* it untoucht, un-^{Right, redresse.} tainted, inviolable, from being hurt or profaned by the ungodly: wherefore, if he shall surprize any pratling ^{Take at once warre,} against him; or basely opposing him, such shall in no wise carry away their ungraciousnesse unrevengeed.

CHAP. 100. The Conclusion.

991. **T**ELL mee, I preethee, what remaines behinde? for the things thus farr delivered (bee it spoken without boasting) I have in some reasonable sort attained [*gotten*].

992. Saist thou so? Bravely done! Well may it thrive ^{a God send thee good of it.} with thee. Go on cheerfully [*with a courage*] in this thy diligence [*earnestnesse*]. It now remaines, that going in at this ^{b Wicket} little gate [*entry-doore*] thou hasten lustily, to take a thorow survey of the Palaces both of arts, and of pure latin speech; and view those things more plentifully in ^{c The writings of Philosophers and Divines.} good authors, which here thou hast beheld by ^{c A snatch and away.} *snatches*, and in haste.

993. Here hast thou briefly [*shortly*] and closely trussed up a thort [*brife*] comprisall, being as it were the first bare grounds as well of Philosophy ^{d And the Study of language, and civill learning.} as Divinity. I [†] suppose, that nothing is over-slipt, so far as I know; nor have I willingly balked or waved any thing.

994. Now to cast in this for a vantage, I would with thee to turne and apply every whit to godlinesse.

995. For know, that ere long it will come to passe, that wee must give up an account of all things; to wit, when hee shall come to raise us up and judge us, where things hidden and manifest shall all bee laid open.

996. O blessed men, which then shall have him ^{d Favouring their cause, well-pleased.} conciled! they shall be fed with bread of heaven, and Angels food for evermore.

* Our tender
saviour.
* Acquitted.

997. Christ Jesus "that taketh pity on us, grant, that
seeing we our selves are unworthy to reach to so great
blessednesse, yet being here justified * by his free mer-
cy, we may grow up together in love or charity.

998 Do thou humbly confesse [*shrieve thy selfe*] to him
and vow thy vowes, and by praying devoutly and zea-
lously pierce the closets [*cabinets*] of heaven, that even
now thou mayest bee reckoned among the Saints of
heaven.

* The manner of
saluting at the
parting.

999. The Lord be with you, and * farewell [*adieu*].
1000. To the Lord of hosts, the undivided Trinity, bee
praise for ever and ever. Amen [*So be it*].

FINIS.

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